FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SLOW PROGRESS ON ARMS CONTROL DISCUSSIONS INTOLERABLE

LD191053Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondents V. Matveyev and K. Perevoshchikov report: "No Time to Lose!"]

[Text] Geneva--The old stones of Europe.... A phrase which has entered literature and political currency and which symbolizes the cultural and other heritage accumulated by our continent's people over many centuries. Here in Geneva, in the cobbled sidestreets of the old town climbing up toward cathedral square, history seems to await you round every corner. After 15-20 minutes we are in the quarter of the city where modern multistory buildings house the headquarters of various international organizations. The nucleus of this complex is the Palais des Nations. This is the meeting place for commissions, committees and groups of the United Nations--an organiztion whose work has a close bearing on insuring that the fruits of human hands, the works of civilization and human life itself are not annihilated but preserved and that the "old stones of Europe" are not washed with blood.

It is a real sign of the times that the most broad and intensive disarmament talks which have ever taken place in this traditional venue for international meetings are currently in progress within the framework of various international forums.

We talked with some of their participants. They may meet in different offices and have their own specific powers, but the very fact that these forums are meeting side-by-side is noteworthy. For each of these forums has the same ultimate aim--progress toward complete and general disarmament.

An international conference of nongovernmental organizations for disarmament, which assembled almost 1,000 participants with different world outlooks but united in their determination to strive for real practical measures in this key area, was recently held in the largest hall of Geneva's Palais des Nations.

An acute struggle continues around the talks on various aspects of disarmament, which are now being held in Geneva, and also within the forums where the talks are proceeding. The intensity of the struggle is increasing in anticipation of the upcoming UN General Assembly special session--the first in the history of this organization to be devoted to the disarmament problem, and a forum which must become a step toward a world disarmament conference, at which not recommendations but binding decisions would be adopted.

Such is the position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which believe that--without supplanting existing disarmament negotiations, which have proved their worth--the above-mentioned special session will make it possible to exchange opinions on a whole range of questions relating to disarmament and to determine further steps to prepare the world conference. Incidentally, the governments of many Asian, African and Latin American countries have repeatedly voiced support for this conference.

The voice of these continents resounds loudly in the Disarmament Committee, which meets in Geneva. The developing countries are represented on it in the broadest way. As a result of the entry of a number of new members, this committee has become still more representative, now numbering 30 states. This body has been operating for 16 years. In this time it has elaborated five important international treaties and conventions to which most of the world's states have adhered. [paragraph continues]

The representatives of certain countries express dissatisfaction with the fact that the Disarmament Committee has not yet succeeded in achieving more tangible results in ending the arms race. These feelings are understandable, but it is scarcely right to seek the reasons for this state of affairs in some kind of "structural defects" of this body itself, still less to raise the question of restructuring it in a way which would not increase but weaken its effectiveness. The cause of disarmament primarily demands not procedural measures but state level efforts.

The last UN General Assembly session appealed to this committee to accelerate the completion of its talks on a number of important partial disarmament measures and also on elaborating an all-embracing disarmament program.

As is well known, the delegations of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland and the CSSR recently submitted for the committee's consideration a document on such an all-embracing program taking into account the latest proposals by our country and the other socialist countries, including the proposals which L.I. Brezhnev announced last 2 November at the ceremonial Moscow session on the simultaneous termination by all states of production of any nuclear weapons and on a commitment by the nuclear powers to start gradually reducing existing nuclear weapon stockpiles until they are totally eliminated.

For a long time the committee could not decide the question of creating a special working group to elaborate an all-embracing disarmament program. Now this discussion has been made.

Thus the committee's examination of the disarmament problem is embarking on a new and more active stage.

In their speeches at the present Disarmament Committee session in Geneva the delegates of many countries express their regret that two nuclear powers--the PRC and France--are not participating in its work.

It is also important for all states to refrain from actions which might negatively influence disarmament efforts.

Neutron weapons. The delegates of the socialist and other countries in the Disarmament Committee speak over and over again of the serious danger of their production and deployment.

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's 11 April television appearance shows that the Pentagon will not rest until it has insured that NATO forces are equipped with neutron weapons. The Pentagon chief equated these weapons with the arsenal of "antitank weapons" which already exists in the United States, while at the same time admitting that it is an "addition" to the nuclear arsenal. And so Mr Brown himself publicly confirmed that the neutron weapon will blur and mask the distinction between a conflict involving conventional weapons and nuclear war.

What H. Brown has said emphasizes with renewed force not simply the "halfway" nature of President Carter's decision to postpone series production of the neutron bomb, but also the extremely caution-provoking nature of such a statement. It is designed to produce a false sense of security among the international public, and to weaken the wave of protest against this weapon, subsequently putting it into production on an extremely tight schedule.

U.S. officials' references to the alleged fact that there are more powerful weapons in the USSR's arsenal do not stand up to any criticism whatsoever. The same also fully applies to the United States itself. Secondly, two different things--weapons already available and those which have not been put into production--cannot be confused.

These facts can in no way be avoided. They put us on our guard and demand action before it is too late. That is the serious political meaning of the initiative of eight socialist countries, which recently submitted to the Disarmament Committee a draft international convention on the prohibition of neutron weapons.

The U.S. delegate can hardly deny that the reduction and destruction of weapons already stockpiled is a considerably more difficult process than an accord on preventing the appearance of new types of weapons of mass destruction.

Since the question of such an accord was raised in the United Nations by the USSR, the response has been extremely broad and positive. Soviet-U.S. talks are in progress in Geneva on the prohibition of one of the new types of such weapons--radiological weapons. This relates to the nonuse of radioactive material residues for military purposes. Military purposes implies a broad field, not merely explosions. During these talks a substantial rapprochement has been achieved in the sides' positions, and an agreement could have been prepared had not the United States insisted on patently unacceptable conditions for monitoring the observance of this agreement.

Much useful work has been done during the 8 months of talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. A number of important provisions of the proposed treaty have been settled. The participants in the talks share the widespread viewpoint that the international exchange of seismic data will play a significant role in monitoring the observance of the treaty. In striving to facilitate the speediest successful conclusion of these talks, our country has declared its readiness for a moratorium on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, in addition to the prohibition of all nuclear weapons tests for a definite period. However, this readiness must not signify the total exclusion for all time of the possibility of such explosions for peaceful, civilian purposes, particularly considering the newly emerging needs for implementing a number of major national economic projects. Meanwhile, the United States is taking an inflexible and unrealistic stance in this issue. Mention might also be made of the present position of the United States and Britain on the question of monitoring the implementation of the proposed agreement.

Artificial difficulties, which have arisen through no fault of the Soviet side, have still not been surmounted in the course of other talks--on the prohibition of chemical weapons--which are being conducted between our country and the United States in Geneva.

The Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are of key significance for the entire course of disarmament. Authoritative Soviet statements have pointed to those obstacles which are still hampering an agreement at these talks. What has been said also fully applies to the present state of affairs in this area. What commentators in the United States are calling the "vagueness" of Washington's position, is producing a situation in which the main unresolved questions are not being cleared up and clarified, and the discussion basically centers around trifling and secondary issues.

Speaking on board the cruiser Admiral Senyavin in Vladivostok on 7 April, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, with these talks in mind, that "continued procrastination and all kinds of maneuvers surrounding the talks will only result in the possibility of missing an opportunity to conclude an agreement and consequently the possibility of also missing the opportunity to advance to more far-reaching steps in the limitation and reduction of strategic arms."

The immediate future will indicate the direction in which talks on the limitation of strategic arms will develop. The forthcoming trip to Moscow by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance will be of great significance for this process. Speaking recently, he noted with satisfaction that the United States is now holding arms control talks with the Soviet Union on a wider range of problems that ever before in its history. He reported that in the immediate future, apart from the talks already underway on a number of important problems, talks will begin between the USSR and the United States on the question of anti-satellite defense, and the exchange of opinions on limiting deliveries of conventional arms will be continued.

The broad front of efforts aimed at ending the arms race is of course a positive fact. But there must be no marking time in such a extensive sector.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, in a resolution on the results of the visit to regions of Siberia and the Far East by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stress the need to intensify the struggle to deepen the detente process. Under contemporary conditions, this document states, there is no task more important affecting the destiny of each person on earth than securing real disarmament.

There is no time to spare! The struggle for the peaceful future of the world can and must yield its long wished for fruits.

ACHIEVEMENT OF 'REAL' DISARMAMENT MOST IMPORTANT TASK

LD191340Y Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 19, TASS--There is no problem more important today, one affecting the destiny of every person on earth, than that of achieving real disarmament, the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes editorially. The conclusion of a long-term strategic arms limitation agreement between the USSR and the USA on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides may become a big step toward this goal. This would open up prospects for a subsequent transition to far-reaching measures to limit and reduce strategic arms. The USSR reaffirms its proposal for mutual refusal to produce neutron weapons, which would save mankind from being drawn into a new round of the arms race.

The Soviet Union, in close cooperation with other socialist states, will be consistently seeking progress on other disarmament problems which are now being negotiated, the NEW TIMES goes on. A positions-from-strength policy is alien to a socialist state which proclaimed disarmament as its ideal. It seeks no military supremacy and it does not threaten its close or distant neighbours. Yes, the Soviet Union is improving its defence, but it has no aim other than to protect itself and its socialist friends from a possible aggression, whereever it may come from. War has become an absurdity. But to make it impossible it is necessary to strip it of its material basis, to materialize Lenin's call for disarmament. What people need is relaxation of military tension, transition to real disarmament, renunciation of the neutron bomb which bars the way to this.

SALT NEGOTIATION SESSION HELD IN GENEVA ON 14 APR

LD141630Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 14, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments had a meeting here today.

STATEMENT BY SOVIET PRESS ATTACHE AT MBFR TALKS

LD191756Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, April 19, TASS--The last plenary session of the 14th round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held today in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. Representatives of the two sides at the talks held separate press conferences. Journalists were told by the Soviet delegation's press attache that the head of the USSR delegation had expressed concern at the great delay in the drafting of the agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe because of the non-constructive position of Western countries. While noting the positive course of the discussion on the size of troops in the reduction area and the exchange of additional figures on the basis of proposals made by socialist states on October 25, 1977, the Soviet representative said that this had not yet brought the participants closer to the attainment of the prime aim of the talks.

It seems that some leading NATO countries did not have a serious desire to search for mutually acceptable solutions. One could see in their policy the desire to make the emphasis on the intensification of the arms race and to secure military superiority over the socialist states. Plans have not been completely renounced to produce neutron weapons and deploy them in central Europe. NATO countries continue to reject the proposal by socialist states not to build up armed forces while the Vienna dialogue is under way.

Touching on the Soviet Union's principled approach to the talks on the limitation of armaments, the head of the USSR delegation referred to the speech made on April 7 by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev on board the cruiser Admiral Senyavin in which he stressed: "We resolutely reject any attempts to impose on us unacceptable terms of the agreement. We have said and continue to say that the Soviet Union is for the speediest attainment of agreement but only of such an agreement that would be in strict conformity with the principles of equality and undiminished security, that would really embody this fundamental principle. We do not demand that the agreement should give us any advantages at the expense of the other side, but we also expect an identical approach by the other side". This is fully applicable to the Vienna talks as well. Demands by the West that socialist countries reduce almost three times more troops than the Western countries would result in a drastic change in favor of NATO of the existing alignment of forces which, as confirmed by official figures presented at the talks, are approximately equal. In conclusion the Soviet representative said that delegations of socialist countries would thoroughly study the changes introduced by the West in its position from the viewpoint of the extent to which they could facilitate the drafting of mutually acceptable solutions. Any step by Western countries really directed at an equal, mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe, a step not giving any side unilateral military advantages and not damaging the security of any side, will have the support of socialist states.

Speaking at the press conference, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation stressed that the attempts by Western delegations to justify somehow their unrealistic position by references to alleged build-ups of the military might of Warsaw Treaty countries are absolutely groundless. As it has been indicated more than once by the leaders of socialist countries neither the Soviet Union nor other countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization have increased or are increasing their troops in the reduction area during the period of the talks. It was reported at the press conference of the Western side that at today's plenary session the head of the FRG delegation had submitted some changes in the position of the West which were described as "a new Western initiative". Since this initiative was made by the FRG representative it means that it orginated from the West German side.

USSR'S SHIBAYEv ADDRESSES WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD171428Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 17, TASS--The Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions is discussing the most important questions of further strengthening the unity of the international trade union movement--the united actions of the working people in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, social progress and international security.

Today the congress was addressed by Aleksey Shibayev, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Our congress, Aleksey Shibayev said, is proceeding at the time when the general trend of the entire planet's social development is determined by the alliance of the three principal forces of the epoch--world socialism, international proletariat and the national-liberation movement. The ideas of the all-European conference in Helsinki are making headway. At the present time imperialism is no longer able to decide the fate of the peoples and to trample their rights under foot with impunity.

The speaker noted that the easing of international tension had created new, more favorable prerequisites for the activation of the struggle of the trade union movement in defence of the socio-economic interests of the working people, for speeding up the process of establishing cooperation among the trade unions of all trends. The struggle for peace on the earth, for the ending of the arms race, for disarmament, Aleksey Shibayev said, is simultaneously a struggle for the improvement of the living standards of broad segments of the working people, for broader assistance to the developing countries, for the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism. Of great importance is the unity of the efforts of trade unions with other public movements, coming out against militarism, against the development of new types of mass annihilation weapons, such as the neutron bomb and cruise missiles. The head of the Soviet delegation came out for the speeding up of the convocation of an international trade union conference on socio-economic aspects of disarmament.

In the opinion of the Soviet trade unions, the WFTU can and must intensify its efforts in support of the class actions of the working people in the capitalist countries, generalize more promptly the experience of the strike movement, which has acquired new richer forms, must be the initator of the joint actions of the trade unions of different trends against the monopolies, organizer of the campaigns of solidarity with the victims of antilabour, anti-trade union repression. It is the common internationalist duty--the duty of the WFTU--to support the trade union movement of the newly independent, developing countries, their actions and their determination to achieve complete political and economic independence, to establish just international economic relations.

The speaker noted the need to go on strengthening international solidarity with the working people of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and other countries, who are fighting against the dictatorial fascist regimes, to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of South Africa, fighting as they are against apartheid and racialism. The WFTU must render more active support to the peoples of the Arab east that are coming out against the Israeli aggression, for the return of the captured territories and for the satisfaction of the lawful rights and interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

The chairman of the ACCTU stated that the 9th World Congress of Trade Unions should become an important stage in the life and activities of the WFTU, should contribute to the strengthening of the united actions of the working people of all the planet in defence of the ideals of peace, democracy and social progress, consolidation of the international trade union movement.

AUCCTU Delegation Interviewed

LD182136Y Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 18 TASS--A press conference of a delegation of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions (AUCCTU) has been held in the Czechoslovak capital, the venue of the 9th World Congress of Trade Unions. AUCCTU Secretary Petr Pimenov highly appreciated the work of the trade union forum. As compared with the previous trade union congress, he said, the number of delegations doubled and the number of the countries represented increased 50 percent. This congress is really a world congress of trade unions, since it is attended not only by the organizations, members of the World Federation of Trade Unions, but also representatives of different trade union movements, Petr Pimenov stressed.

At the request of French press representatives AUCCTU Secretary Kazimeras Myatskyavichus expressed the viewpoint of the delegation on the stand taken by France's General Confederation of Labor, which was set out by General Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor George Seguy. In his speech at the congress, he made a number of critical remarks and said: Since on a number of problems the General Confederation of Labor found itself in a minority in the World Federation of Trade Unions, the French delegation decided against nominating its candidate for the post of general secretary of the federation.

Kazimeras Myatskyavichus said that the stand of the General Confederation of Labor provides an extra proof that the World Federation of Trade Unions is a free and broad rostrum for setting out different views on questions of the trade union movement and unity of action in its ranks. We, he said, sincerely regret the decision taken by our French friends for whom we entertain, as before the sentiments of friendship and respect.

Answering the question concerning withdrawal of the general Italian Confederation of Labor from the World Federation of Trade Unions, Petr Pimenov said, that this fact cannot influence seriously the work of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The federation has existed and will continue to exist. Every organization has the right to enter the World Federation of Trade Unions and withdraw from it.

Capitalist, Socialist Cooperation

LD191579Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 16, 14 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Irresistible Will for Unity"]

[Excerpt] It cannot fail to be seen that, in addition to the new and positive in the trade union movement, there still remains much that is old and obsolete. Forces which would like to preserve all the artificial barriers erected in the way of the working people's organizational cohesion in the cold war years continue to be active. In our days supporters of the split are increasingly frequently advancing the thesis that the differences between capitalist and socialist trade unions render cooperation impossible, and even more so the establishment of organizational ties between them.

Life exposes this false thesis and the farfetched and ill-intentioned nature of such arguments. Under the conditions of detente even conservative trade union leaders, not to mention the overwhelming majority of working people in capitalist countries, are reaching this conclusion: If bourgeois governments accept the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, then what obstacles can hinder the joint actions of trade unions--working class organizations whose chief strength lies, above all, in internationalism? Life faces us with the task of overcoming the pernicious alienation of workers organizations and establishing reliable contacts and relations among them on the basis of the struggle for the fundamental interests and needs of the working people.

Precisely this is sought by the working people's largest international organization--the WFTU--and by the other trade union associations sending their representatives to Prague for the Ninth World Trade Union Congress, which is called upon to help consolidate the international workers movement. This is why the working people of all countries pin great hopes on its work and results.

ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE CENTO MILITARY AIMS OPPOSE DETENTE

LD191842Y Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 19 TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The Ministerial Council of CENTO member countries opened a session in London today. Along with the foreign ministers of Britain, Iran, Turkey and a representative of Pakistan, the session is attended by the U.S. secretary of state, though the United States is not officially a member of the Central Treaty Organization.

Created by imperialist forces when the cold war was at its height in a strategically important area at the uuncture of three continents--Europe, Asia and Africa, CENTO was designed as a NATO arm, as a weapon in the struggle against national-liberation movements. It was spearheaded also against the Soviet Union, and was intended for securing the interests of the U.S. and Britain in the Near and Middle East, where more than 70 per cent of the explored reserves of oil in the capitalist world are concentrated.

Assertions by the organizers of CENTO to the effect that it answers the security needs of the countries of the region's "northern tier" have been utterly refuted by the bloc's 23-year-long history. The detente process, which favourably affected the entire international situation, could not but influence the situation in that area, too. In the eyes of CENTO's Asian participants, the bloc's military activities appeared as an anachronism, and they wanted to transorm it into an economic alliance. However, CENTO founders, in particular the U.S., see it, first of all, as a military-political organization and want to expand CENTO by admitting new members and even seek the bloc's union with NATO. These intentions are confirmed by the range of questions that are being discussed at the present CENTO session.

Though no official agenda has been announced and participants are sitting behind closed doors, reports in the foreign press indicate that new attempts are being made in London to galvanize the bloc into action for purposes that are far removed from the real needs of its Asian participants. It is not fortuitous that they were fed the question of an alleged Soviet and Cuban "interference" in the affairs of African states in connection with the well-known events in the Horn of Africa. Meanwhile the West continues supplying Somalia with large consignments of arms and NATO has moved its warships towards the coasts of Socialist Ethiopia, which cannot be assessed in any other way than a new demonstration of force, threatening peace and stability in that area.

Strengthening the detente process, spreading it to ever new regions of the world creates favourable opportunities for ensuring the security of Asian states on a collective basis. In these circumstances attempts by imperialist forces to revive the CENTO military bloc look as directly opposing detente.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD181337Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Decisions of the International Investment Bank"]

[Text] The 21st session of the Council of the International Investment Bank was held in Moscow on 12-13 April.

Taking part in the work of the council session were delegations of the bank's member countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. Present at the session were representatives of the CEMA Secretariat and the International Bank for Economic Cooperation.

Also present at the session were representatives of the Yugoslav Government, who are taking part in the council session on the basis of an agreement between the International Investment Bank and the Yugoslav Government, and--as observers--leaders and representatives of the National Bank of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Bank of Finland and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The council examined and ratified the report on the activity of the International Investment Bank in 1977 and the bank's balance as at 1 January 1978, presented by the board, and adopted a resolution on the distribution of the 1977 profits. The council noted the successful development of the bank's activity.

The council granted loans for the construction and modernization of several projects in the bank's member countries, as well as in Yugoslavia. Resolutions were also adopted on other questions of the bank's activity.

The International Investment Bank Council session took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOC UNITES REPRESSIVE, RACIST REGIMES

LD140912Y Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--The recent visit by the South African Air Force commander to Argentina, Chile and Uruguay gave the Pretoria authorities a new excuse for stepping up a propaganda campaign for the revival of plans for establishing a "south Atlantic bloc", PRAVDA's Luanda correspondent Valeriy Volkov writes in the newspaper today.

The South African racists and Latin American "guerrillas" have long been talking about the bloc, which they are going to name SATO, a name similar to that of NATO. But now these plans are, in the opinion of the Angolan press, being put on a practical basis. As a result of contacts between statesmen, South Africa has begun supplying arms to certain dictatorial regimes in South America. In exchange for personnel carriers and ammunition from Pretoria the Chilean junta sends "cannon fodder" to South Africa. Over a thousand Chilean officers and men are involved in the punitive operations of the South African occupation army against Namibian patriots.

South Africa and the reactionary Latin American regimes have much in common--"Ever growing militarization of the economy, chauvinism, ruthless oppression of working masses, repressive measures against dissidents, an aggressive foreign policy and, finally, close connections with Western monopolies." Using as a smokescreen demagogic slogans for strengthening the "security" of the south Atlantic, which is allegedly threatened by "the Marxist revolutions in Angola and Mozambique," American imperialism supports in every way the idea of setting up a new aggressive alliance.

Cooperation between the apologists of racism and of Latin American militarism, who have the support of NATO circles, has quite a definite aim in view, namely, to suppress the anti-imperialist and national-liberation struggle in Latin America and in the south of Africa and to preserve the existing reactionary regimes there, the article says.

BROAD UN SUPPORT FOR SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

LD1810385Y Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The Soviet Union's initiatives in the sphere of disarmament, which are regarded as evidence of the USSR's tireless struggle for deepening the process of relaxation, for lessening the nuclear war menace, are finding broad support and approval of the international community. The representatives of the United Nations member-states were greatly impressed by the words of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, that "there is no task more important, affecting the destiny of every man on earth, than achievement of genuine disarmament".

"The constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union in disarmament and in the prevention of a nuclear war, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, have the purpose of stopping the arms race and eliminating in the final count the nuclear war menace, of ensuring a peaceful future to mankind, which is the main task confronting the United Nations Organization", your correspondent was told by an official spokesman of the United Nations secretary general, Kurt Waldheim.

The ideas and proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and other socialist states, have found reflection in the draft working document, the discussion of which is proceeding apace in the preparatory committee for the convocation of the special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The document points out that elimination of the threat of a world war is the most acute and pressing task of our time. Mankind is confronted with the alternative: either to stop the arms race and go over to disarmament or perish.

The document stressed that the end goal of the efforts of states in the process of disarmament is general and complete disarmament under effective international control. This will permit to eliminate the war danger, particularly the nuclear war menace, to ensure conditions in which war would cease to be the instrument of solving international problems and force, as well as the threat to use it, would be ruled out from international life.

Progress towards this end, the document notes, calls for the conclusion and fulfillment of agreements on the discontinuation of the arms race and on concrete measures in the sphere of disarmament. Disarmament and restriction of armaments are extremely necessary for the strengthening of international peace and security.

UN DELEGATES SCORE ISRAEL'S DEFIANCE OF RESOLUTIONS

LD1917147 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

["Sabotage of U.N. Resolutions"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, April 19, TASS--Israel continues brazenly to sabotage the U.N. resolutions, categorically refusing to withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon. According to reports reaching here, Israel continues heightening tensions in the area and pointedly resorts to armed provocations against the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanon's national patriotic forces in defiance of the U.N. Security Council's resolution which demands a ceasefire. U.N. observers confirmed, in particular, that Israel occupation troops repeatedly opened fire on Palestinian refugee camps and attacked the positions of the Palestinians and Lebanon's national patriotic forces. Moreover, Tel Aviv continues making threats to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is at the head of the Arab Palestinian people's struggle for their national rights, against the Israeli aggression.

As is pointed out in U.N. circles, Tel Aviv, leaning on Washington's support, under the cover of propagandist noise about the "partial withdrawal" of Israeli troops from Lebanon, in actual fact grossly ignores the U.N. Security Council resolution in an attempt to prevent the easing of tensions in the area and prolong the occupation of southern Lebanon.

Israel's actions are described here as the continuation of the course towards annexation of Arab lands. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that as a result of Israel's armed invasion of Lebanon, Israeli soldiers now occupy more territory of Arab countries than ever before.

The gravity of the situation in southern Lebanon is also emphasized by the trip to the area by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim who voiced a serious concern in view of Israel's non-implementation of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions.

Tel Aviv's attempts to sabotage the resolution of the U.N. Security Council are being firmly condemned by the international community. "The continued illegal occupation of southern Lebanon by Israeli invaders is an open challenge to the U.N. resolutions and constitutes a dangerous conspiracy spearheaded against the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, Zudhi at-Terazi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, told a TASS correspondent. He emphasized that the USA encourages the Israeli aggressor to the pursuance of the policy of expansion with regard to neighbouring Arab countries. The duty of the UNO is to achieve an earliest implementation of the U.N. Security Council's resolution and put an end to the Israeli occupation, the PLO representative said.

Consultations concerning the explosive situation in southern Lebanon, among the members of the Security Council continue uninterruptedly at the UNO these days. Abdallah al-Bishara, head of the permanent mission of Kuwait at the United Nations, representative of the Arab countries group in the council, said many Arab countries demand that concrete time limits for completion of full withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon be fixed, and that strict measures provided for by the U.N. Charter be taken against the aggressor. Among such measures are mandatory sanctions of political and economic nature, including an embargo on the deliveries of oil to Israel.

UNITED STATES

CYRUS VANCE ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR SALT DISCUSSIONS

Met by Gromyko

LD191814Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1807 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 19 April, TASS--Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, arrived in Moscow today to discuss a number of questions of mutual interest to the USSR and the United States, including those connected with the preparation of an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

At the airport Cyrus Vance was met by Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Malcolm Toon, U.S. ambassador to the USSR.

Arrival Statement

LD200936Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] On his arrival in Moscow, U.S. Secretary of State Vance made the following statement to correspondents: [announcer-read]

I am happy to have the opportunity to visit Moscow for further discussions with Foreign Minister Gromyko and his colleagues. The present meeting is, in my opinion, an important stage in the search being made by our two countries for a stable strategic balance and universal peace. We will be discussing questions of strategic arms limitation and other questions concerning our bilateral relations, stability and peace throughout the world.

In the past 1 and 1/2 years we have had four meetings with Foreign Minister Gromyko. As a result of those meetings, progress has been achieved in gaining a better understanding of each other's attitudes, and the sides have drawn closer on a number of questions. At the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks there are still complex and difficult questions.

I hope that my visit here will promote progress in the important questions outstanding. I think that the United States and the Soviet Union are obliged to work for the cause of universal peace and stability and should expand those areas of the relations between us in which we cooperate with each other, and also should find methods of settling the problems in those areas where we are in greatest competition with each other. I thank you for your attention.

Talks With Gromyko Begin

LD200810Y Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--Talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance were opened in the Kremlin today.

A number of questions of mutual interest for the USSR and the USA will be discussed in the talks, including those related to the drafting of an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Cyrus Vance arrived in Moscow yesterday.

U.S. INDECISION, INCONSISTENCY HARM SALT PROSPECTS

LD191352Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union stands for the relaxation of tension because it sees it as a way to strengthen peace. And we are pleased to note that the trend toward this relaxation has become a predominant tendency in the present-day world politics. Nevertheless, the struggle about the fate of the relaxation of tension is still going on. There are forces openly dragging the world back to the trenches of the cold war. Some people even seem to be in favor of the relaxation of tension, but they see the world only as a place bristling with missiles tipped with deadly warheads, both atomic and hydrogen, and now also with the neutron ones.

There are no prospects for the relaxation of tension at a time when the arms race is picking up momentum. And in this context, international negotiations to limit arms, taking place at various levels, are of decisive importance for its future.

The Soviet-American talks deserve special mention. As you may know, there was a turn for the better in Soviet-American relations in the early seventies and it is also known that when a new administration came to power in Washington there appeared negative elements in these relations. They have arisen in no small measure due to the indecision and inconsistency of the Washington administration displayed at the Soviet-American Arms Limitation Talks. The impression is that American Government officials conduct negotiations always looking over their shoulders to those quarters in the United States who are interested in new armaments and not in their limitation. This tactic, for instance, has delayed talks on a new strategic arms limitation agreement. At first, Washington departed from the Vladivostok understanding reached as far back as 1974. It has taken a good deal of effort to return the talks to the channel of that understanding, and considerable progress has been made in this field. Yet a warning signal from the military-industrial complex has clicked again, and now the Americans are again trying to amend, as it were, what has already been agreed upon at the talks, and to do so to the detriment of the Soviet Union's security.

Responsible leaders should concentrate on how to lower the present level of armaments without upsetting the established balance of forces. Yet this purpose is hardly served by the American maneuvers with the neutron bomb. They want to make it a bargaining counter at the talks with the Soviet Union, threatening otherwise to adopt it for service.

As for the Soviet Union, it is prepared to search for mutually acceptable agreement with the United States on limiting arms, yet only on condition that the principles of equality and equal security is strictly observed. We do not ask for agreements giving us some advantages at the expense of the other side. But we also expect the other side to adopt the same approach.

Public Figures Favor SALT

LD191304Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington: April, 19 TASS--Vitaliy Gan, a TASS correspondent, reports: Many U.S. prominent political and public figures are convinced of the necessity for an all-round strengthening of the relaxation of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations and for the reaching of new agreements between the two countries in curbing the dangerous arms race.

Charles Yost, a veteran of U.S. diplomacy, former U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent that he fully shares the words of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, that in the present conditions there is no more urgent and imperative task than to achieve real disarmament. He said he would like to think and hope that the U.S. administration shares this view as well. Charles Yost pointed out that it is a matter of common knowledge that in the United States there are figures who come out against detente, against the strategic arms limitation agreements. But an overwhelming majority of Americans welcome the establishment of relations of friendship with the Soviet Union, relations which they regard as an earnest of prevention of a nuclear holocaust. Charles Yost said he sincerely hopes that progress will be achieved at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The most important thing is to achieve an arms reduction which would promote a more peaceful atmosphere and a normalization of the international climate.

George Gallup, the widely known specialist in the field of public opinion research, told the TASS correspondent about the Americans' deep interest in a further development of detente. Public opinion pools indicate that Americans resolutely support the establishment of relations of friendship and cooperation by the two countries, relations which, as time already showed, meet the vital interests of the USSR, the USA, and the whole world. He said widespread in the country are sentiments in favor of reaching new Soviet-U.S. accords, particularly in such exceptionally vital areas as the curbing of the arms race. Americans hope that the two powers will be able to resolve the remaining problems and conclude a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms, agreement which will make an important contribution to curbing the nuclear missile race and to lessening the danger of war.

W. Kincade, executive director of the Arms Control Association, pointed to the justness of L.I. Brezhnev's remark that with due understanding of the tremendous importance of the problem and with the real desire to reach agreement on the coordinated basis of parity and undiminished security, the sides can find solutions to matters which, it would seem, are the most complex ones. He said it is the question of the two countries' security, and in essence the security of the whole world as well. It is exactly this which makes it imperative to conclude a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms at an earliest date and to move on to next phase of the talks.

W. Kincade said he regards as just the criticism of the U.S. administration by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for its indecision, inconsistency, for looking back upon the opponents of the agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms. W. Kincade emphasized that in some situations concessions should not be made to internal political opponents. He voiced concern that the U.S. Government has not realised that over the period that has passed. He said the interests of the country and of its security are by far more important than internal political considerations.

William Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told the TASS correspondent that there is nothing more important than the achieving of a new agreement on limitation of strategic offensive arms and of genuine disarmament, the strengthening of relations of detente by the two countries. The USSR and the USA are the two most powerful states and it is very important that relations between them be friendly. William Fulbright pointed out that it is of course easier said than done. He said there are many differences between the two countries, but they must not prevent them from drawing closer together. He said a vast majority of Americans want to have good relations with Russia.

William Fulbright said he personally tries to do everything possible to achieve an improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, the development of trade, scientific and cultural exchanges which help the two countries to get to know each other better. Unfortunately, the U.S. Government still acts in this field with lack of confidence, looking back upon internal political opposition. He said one would like to hope that the Soviet Union and the United States will nevertheless find a common language and jointly overcome the existing difficulties.

PANAMA CANAL TREATIES PERPETUATE U.S. DICTATORIAL POLICY

LD191729Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Vladimir Gerasichev report from Washington]

[Text] The Senate ratification of the second Panama Canal Treaty has put an end to the drawn-out U.S.-Panama talks, which have now being going on for over 13 years. Discussion of this question in the Senate has shown convincingly that the United States does not intend to renounce its policy of dictating to small countries. This policy of trampling on the legitimate interests and national dignity of developing states, which is traditional for Washington, remains in force. Only its outward appearance changes. The Panama Canal agreements were signed last year by the U.S. and Panamanian leaders. These envisage the transfer of control over the Canal Zone to Panama by the year 2000 and guarantee freedom of navigation through it.

During discussion of these agreements, however, major corrections to them jeopardized the results of the many years of struggle by the Panamanian people for the return of the canal to the state of Panama. In particular, the United States retained the right to carry out armed intervention in Panama, even after the year 2000, on the pretext of insuring that the canal functions normally.

The ratification of the Panama Canal agreements is being presented today in the U.S. capital as a major victory for the administration. President Carter stated that the ratification of the agreements could mean the beginning of a new era in U.S. relations, not only with Panama, but with the rest of the world, too. However, behind all this hullabaloo raised by the U.S. press, radio and television, it is not difficult to discover the truth that officials in Washington have no wish to mention today: The amendments to the agreements made by the senators permit the United States to retain its presence in Panama, while loudly announcing its withdrawal to the whole world.

American 'Arm-Twisting'

LD191415Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0743 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington--On Tuesday, the U.S. Senate ratified the second of the new treaties on the Panama Canal, providing for handing over to Panama control of this waterway by the year 2000. These treaties--on the utilization and defense of the canal and on its neutrality--signed by the leaders of the two countries after prolonged negotiations extending over 13 years, replace the one-sided agreement forced on Panama in 1903, which made the Canal Zone a colonial enclave of the United States.

During debate on the treaties crude pressure was exerted on Panama from U.S. reaction, which wanted to prevent ratification or to revise the intergovernmental understanding.

After an intensive anti-Panamanian campaign, the reactionaries succeeded in having the DeConcini amendment, giving the United States the "right" to armed intervention in Panama under the pretext of "defense" of the canal, included in the treaty on the neutrality of the canal, ratified on 16 March. This amendment aroused an outburst of anger in Panama and other Latin American countries, where it was considered to be the latest example of the traditional U.S. policy of diktat in its relations with its southern neighbors.

Trying to eradicate the unfavorable impression produced on world public opinion by the "arm-twisting" tactics against Panama, Washington directed its main efforts during the discussion on the treaty on the utilization of the canal, on working out a "compromise" amendment which would "confirm U.S. devotion to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries." This amendment was supposed to placate the Panamanian and international public and at the same time satisfy the U.S. chauvinists by preserving the DeConcini amendment intact.

As a result, a confusingly worded "explanation" was included in the treaty at the last moment, stating that the United States allegedly is not seeking "the right to interfere in Panama's internal affairs", and that any future U.S. action to safeguard "the functioning, neutrality, security and accessibility" of the canal...
should not be considered as an encroachment on Panama's sovereignty. "I do not think that this explanation alters anything, and therefore I do not object to it, Senator DeConcini said frankly. "Others, of course, may have a different opinion."

ABRIDGED VERSION OF MCGOVERN REPORT PUBLISHED

LD181443 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 16 Signed to Press 13 April 1978 publishes on pages 10-11 an approximately 5,000-word abridged version of Senator McGovern's report "Detente and the New U.S. Administration" to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is prefaced with the following ZA RUBEZHOM introduction:

"The ending of the arms race, the prevention of worldwide nuclear disaster, the switching of material resources from the production of means of mass annihilation and destruction to operative ends--this polical course, consistently being pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, accords with the fundamental national interests of all mankind and finds many supporters even in today's America, where military industrialists and their obedient generals, together with anti-Soviet reactionaries, are strenuously trying to stoke an atmosphere of chauvinism and anti-Sovietism.

"Recent statements by senators and House members Clark, Kennedy, Aspin, Sparkman and Pell, by public figures Harriman, Kennan and Yost, by a number of prominent representatives of the business world and by many other sober-minded Americans attest to an increasing desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union for the good of the peoples of the two countries and of the whole world.

"Confirmation of this trend is provided by the report recently submitted to the Congress by Senator McGovern on the results of his trip to the USSR, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia, which he made on behalf of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The report, compiled on the basis of talks with these states' leading figures and familiarization with official documents, attests to the senator's farsighted approach to evaluating the international situation and the foreign policy course of the socialist countries.

"In publishing an abridged version of the extensive section devoted to relations between the USSR and the United States (with the author's heading and subheads) the ZA RUBEZHOM editors certainly do not agree with all the senator's formulas. However, the general tone, purport and main conclusions of the document show McGovern's understanding of the need for the U.S. administration's total rejection of the stoking of international tension and for a decisive shift away from confrontation toward a policy of developing mutually advantageous cooperation on the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems--which undoubtedly reflects the desires and aspirations of the broadest sections of the American people."

NEW YORK TIMES MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT DISTORTS FACTS

LD181500Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1419 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 April, TASS--"The New York TIMES Moscow correspondent is behaving in an unworthy manner, to put it mildly," IZVESTIYA writes. "Moscow is a long way from Dar es Salaam," IZVESTIYA notes. "It is well known that Craig Whitney, Moscow correspondent of the New York TIMES, has not flown to Africa. But this did not deter him. He decided that he could shock the world with a sensation connected with Africa without leaving his Moscow office. And he did. But not with a sensation, but with the absence of elementary journalistic conscience and with a predilection for ridiculous inventions, the provocative aims of which leave no doubt.

"Whitney sent several reports in which, referring to 'Western diplomatic circles' and foreign observers, he asserted that any moment now the Cubans, at the instigation of Moscow, and even certain Soviet elements [instantsii] are to resort to 'military intervention' in the resolution of the Rhodesian problem."

"Of course, Whitney does not disclose the sources from which he got this information. He does not disclose them for the simple reason that the sources do not exist. This is not information, but provocative disinformation. And this is perfectly well known both to Whitney himself and to the Voice of America, which once again snapped up another lie," IZVESTIYA continues.

"Craig Whitney was accredited in Moscow relatively recently--September 1977. Previous to this, he worked in Bonn, and before that, during the years of U.S. aggression in Vietnam, in Saigon. Perhaps it is there that he acquired the habit of making black white and vice versa. In any case, in Moscow, having learned little about the life of the Soviet country, he has already succeeded in distorting facts. But this is probably not enough for Whitney. And so he has launched a 'canard' on the world and one on an international scale, so to speak."

VOA SEEKS 'INDEPENDENT' STATUS WHILE PROPAGANDA CONTINUES

LD181545Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 11 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Article by NOVOSTI political commentator V. Simonov: "The False 'Voice of America'"]

[Text] VOA employees get up every morning without knowing for sure whether they are still in the state's employ. Rumors are circulating to the effect that the radio station's foreign correspondents will have their official passports replaced by ordinary ones and will be banned from working in U.S. embassies as they have so far. In brief, everything will be done to insure that VOA journalists are no longer confused with U.S. diplomats.

In any event, such are the recommendations of a special commission of experts that has just analyzed the activity of this government mouthpiece for broadcasting abroad.

The idea of giving VOA the status of Gogol's "Nose" which travels around independently of its master has attracted more than one U.S. administration, But during his election campaign J. Carter was able to give good intentions the nature of an urgent necessity. VOA, the future president said at the time, had become entangled in "the web of political restrictions introduced by the Department of State which are seriously shackling it and making it ineffectual."

Here he had in mind the unfortunate fact--from Washington's viewpoint--that 115 radio transmitters are rending the air for about 900 hours a week in 36 languages without any benefit to U.S. pretige abroad. In recent years this prestige has been totally unable to extricate itself from the swamps of Vietnam, to erase the mark of "Watergate" or wash away the blood and tears of those who have fallen victim to the U.S. secret services within the country and abroad.

Providing a philosophical generalization of these unpleasant things, the most acute U.S. politicians are complaining increasing frequently about the "U.S. spiritual crisis." Thus in a recent report Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. president's assistant for national security, admitted that the United States has suddenly found itself in a world which "is losing faith in America as a result of the widespread dissemination of the phenomenon of anti-Americanism everywhere in the world."

It is understandable that such statements are a serious blow to the U.S. system of foreign policy propaganda. Criticism of this system, which has increased recently in Congress and the press, prompted Washington to restructure the relevant services radically at the beginning of the year. The former U.S. Information Agency was merged with the State Department Bureau for Educational and Cultural Affairs to form a new propaganda organ. It was as though old bricks had been used to build a higher wall designed to hold back the pressure of infectious ideas from the East. But the main mouthpiece of U.S. propaganda--VOA--has not yet determined its place in the new structure. Washington is quite unable to decide whether the radio station should operate under the Department of State or whether it should be put on the long leash of a so-called "autonomous unit."

To understand the concealed meaning of the planned reform you must return to 24 February 1942 when the radio station first began broadcasts with a sentence which sounded like a witness' oath in court: "We will tell you the truth...." VOA was conceived at the time as an organ of "white" propaganda, that is, according to the Western classification, of official propaganda which catches its audience on the hook of alleged objective information.

For a little over three decades the listener has been offered a carefully prepared cocktail of reliable facts, neutral entertainment programs and even muted criticism of some phenomena of U.S. domestic life. But a good dose of misinformation was also invariably dissolved into this drink. The erosion of socialist ideology, sabotage of the national liberation movement and the undermining of international detente always remained VOA's main strategic task. But so far this has been done while observing the minimal properties. Today, it seems, the U.S. radio voice is "breaking" sharply. The supporters of the radio station's "independent" status say that constantly looking back to the Department of State is preventing it from increasing its efficiency. They allude enviously to the Munich twin radios Liberty and Free Europe created by the CIA, which have for some time now been engaging in subversion over the air on behalf of some "International Broadcasting Council." Why not create a similar "cover" for VOA?

Peter Strauss, the "Voice's" director, is rubbing his hands in glee: "The recommendations of the commission of experts are advancing us toward a solution of the question." In anticipation of its new status the radio station is regularly carrying out tests of its "independent sound," which recalls the gutter press in tone. "Based on the volume of broadcasts devoted to the dissidents," one Washington newspaper said ironically, "it is hard to understand why the East European governments are still in power."

It is no less difficult to understand what is happening in the world in general. VOA's antennae, like gigantic knitting needles, are weaving a strange picture full of holes, the picture of a world in which Israel acts as the sole champion of a Near East settlement, Ethiopia is threatening Somalia's security, and the unemployed American is immoderately happy to have time to fish all year round. Of course, there are gaps in the information relating to events like, for instance, the march on the White House in defense of U.S. prisoners of conscience.

A former leader of the radio station used the inspired phrase: "The Voice of America speaks in various languages but with only one voice." Recently this voice has been "squeaking" increasingly frequently as it descends into flagrant lies in the spirit of psychological warfare.

PENTAGON CONTINUES TO BUILD UP MISSILE ARSENAL

LD182147Y Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 18, TASS--The Pentagon is building up the missile potential of the U.S. Armed Forces from year to year. According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT weekly, this year the U.S. Army, Navy and Airforce are to receive 41,000 missiles of 50 various types--from strategic nuclear missiles to small anti-tank projectiles. Four billion dollars have been earmarked from the budget of the fiscal year of 1978 for purchasing missile weapons.

The USA now has 1,000 Minuteman missiles and 54 Titan type missiles in underground silos scattered all over the country's territory, 656 missiles of the Polaris and Poseidon types are installed in 41 atomic-powered submarines incessantly plying in the depth of the world ocean. A new type of strategic Trident missile for submarines is being tested, and work is continuing on the new land-based mobile strategic missile MX. In the future the strategic plans of the USA will be increasingly based on cruise missiles, whose trials have now entered the closing stage.

In connection with the fact that the Pentagon is now taking measures for an arms build-up of NATO and U.S. troops making the bulk of the military bloc in Western Europe, great attention is devoted to the supply of tactical missiles of diverse types designed for use in case of a conflict in the European theatre of operations. Many of them are equipped with nuclear warheads.

Trident Missile Trial

LD130956Y Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 13, TASS--The United States is stepping up trials of new systems of weapons with a view of their earliest deployment. The American Navy has held another trial of the Trident-1 missile, designed for new atomic submarines. The missile was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida. This is already the 12th trial of the missile.

NEW BOOK CONSIDERS U.S. EXPLOITATION OF WORLD'S OCEANS

LD131200Y Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 13 TASS--The TASS political commentator, Igor Orlov, writes: The search for such mutually-acceptable decisions and such law for the use of the expanses and wealth of the world ocean, which would accord with the interests of all the peoples and would take into consideration the interests of not only of the present but of future generations, is one of the most topical international problems. This explains the great interest of public opinion in the regular, seventh session of the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which was opened late last month in Geneva. The participants in the session are expected to abandon their selfish positions, defending unilateral arbitrary actions to the prejudice of other states. The point, hence, should be the creation of the legal foundation of a peaceful, equal and friendly solution to the problems of the world ocean which are of vital importance for all mankind. This is the position held by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and also many other states, that reject the attempts at dictation, the forcing through of unilateral demands. Given good will, the Geneva session could and must take an important step towards the reaching of mutually-acceptable long-term understanding.

The interest of Soviet opinion in problems of the world ocean, specifically, finds an expression in the publication of ever more books on this topic. One of the latest of them, "USA and World Ocean", was issued by the Moscow Nauka (science) publishers under the auspices of USA and Canada Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Its author, Valdimir Pisarev, considers various aspects of United States policy in the study and development of the economic potential of the world ocean. The author tries to give a complex analysis of the U.S. state-monopoly programme in this field. Specifically, he analyses Washington's course for covering submarine fuel and metal deposits into a kind of its strategic reserve, a tool of economic struggle in world raw material markets. Pisarev traces the policy of the American monopolies seeking to get priority access to submarine deposits off the shores of developing countries. Factors, considered by the author of the book and determining the specific features of the American approach to the solution of some key problems of delimitation of expanses, regulation of activity in the exploitation of the economic potential of the ocean, are of a certain interest in connection with the third Conference on the Law of the Sea. Pisarev, specifically, emphasised the desire of certain United States quarters to introduce such "principles and standards in international law which would 'legalize' the expansionism of American and international monopolies and open up opportunities for the United States of gaining unilateral advantages in the exploitation of the world ocean."

Emphasising that the exploitation of the world ocean in our time is a global problem, affecting the vital interests of all mankind, Pisarev convincingly shows that its solution is connected with the prospects of limiting the arms race, the opportunity of meeting the food, raw material and energy requirements of the growing population of the world, the expansion of world trade and the maintenance of the ecological balance of our planet.

In the light of these conclusions, the efforts of the Soviet Union and many other countries are becoming clearer, aimed at the exploration of constructive ways of concerning existing and newly emerging problems of international relations in the exploitation of the world ocean on a generally-acceptable foundation, on the basis of the development of mutually advantageous cooperation, both in the study and rational use of the ocean and its resources for peaceful purposes and in the sphere of further improvement in the international law of the sea.

AMERICAN PUBLIC SUFFERS FROM VICIOUS ECONOMIC CIRCLE

LD170916Y Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 17 TASS--The present upward spiral in the rate of inflation in the USA (8.4 per cent in annual count) is an outcome of the incessant growth of military spendings, which are to be increased by another 12 billion dollars in the current fiscal year, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. PRAVDA points out that inflation is deteriorated [as received] by a worsening of U.S. foreign-trade positions and the continuing drop of the dollar rate in the international monetary markets. Life has shown that the decline in the exchange rate of the dollar, although leading to a certain rise in the competitiveness of U.S.-made goods in foreign markets, is simultaneously conducive to a growth of prices in that country. As a result, a closed circle has emerged: To ensure a rise in the dollar rate it is necessary, in the first place, to curb inflation in the USA, and to prevent a growth of prices it is necessary to stabilise the dollar.

Washington is trying to find a way out of this vicious circle through a further onslaught on the living standards of wide sections of the country's population, a cut in spendings on social programmes, health protection and education, PRAVDA stresses.

CIA 'PROJECT RESISTANCE' TARGETS STUDENT MOVEMENT

LD140640Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2042 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, 13 April--TASS correspondent V. Reshetnikov reports: New facts on CIA persecution of fighters for civil rights and of anti-war and other progressive organizations are becoming public property.

According to a report published by the public organization "Campaign for an End to Government Surveillance, from 1967 to 1973 the American special services implemented a large-scale operation under the code name Project Resistance with the aim of secretly investigating the political activity of Americans, mostly young students.

"The centre is interested in ary information on student activity, in both internal and international questions," stated one of the secret instructions of the CIA. The main reason for conducting the Project Resistance operation, another CIA document indicated, is "the concern that student demonstrations and the movement as a whole have begun to acquire a more organized character and have become more coordinated and are more frequently espousing common slogans."

To implement its aims, the CIA has resorted to the most improper methods, including the recruiting of provocateurs and informers among the students. They have spied on the leaders of progressive student organizations, and regularly conveyed their denunciations to the local departments of the CIA.

On their basis, voluminous dossiers have been compiled on activists of the civil rights movement and on all "unreliables" in general. Special attention has been assigned to data which could be used subsequently to discredit and blackmail. CIA agents have also widely used illegal eavesdropping on telephone conversations of both students and "liberal" professors. Attempts have been made to utilize racial prejudices to turn white students against black ones and thereby introduce dissent into the progressive student movement.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD MICRONESIA DISREGARDS HUMAN RIGHTS

LD132039Y Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 13, TASS--The United States has decided to forcefully relocate the residents of the Bikini Island, one of the atolls in Micronesia, because of the radioactivity threatening the islanders. This was announced by the U.S. State Department official representative, John Deyoung. He said that the relocation is planned for next month and Bikini will be off limits for 30 to 50 years.

The lethal danger of radioactive contamination faced the natives of the atoll as early as 30 years ago, when the Pentagon practically turned the Micronesian islands into its test site. From 1945 to 1958, the United States, disregarding the inhabitants of the area, was conducting on the Bikini Island intensive tests of the hydrogen bomb and other nuclear weapons. It was then that the Bikini residents were forcefully relocated for the first time. In 1969, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission delcared that Bikini Island was allegedly safe enough for its natives. Over one hundred islanders were allowed to return and settle.

Yet, three years ago medical tests detected higher than normal amount of radio-active strontium and plutonium in the islanders' bodies. Health official determined that the problem was being caused by food grown in the contaminated soil.

The fate of the Bikini islanders, to be relocated for the second time, is very similar to that of the residents on other Micronesian islands, officially declared the U.S. protectorate.

The "protection" by Washington has until now been limited to turning this strategically important area in the Pacific into a reserve base for the American forces on Okinawa, the Philippines and in southern Korea. The Kwajalein Atoll was used by the Pentagon as its missile test site. American military bases are also to be found in Tinian, Saipan and other islands.

The tragedy of the native population of Micronesia shows that the U.S. policy towards this "protectorate" is in contradiction to the U.N. declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and nations. This policy of the USA tramples the basic human rights.

PRC'S SOVIET POLICY CONTRADICTS DETENTE, DESIRE FOR PEACE

LD191151Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Apr 78 p 5 AD

[Article by V. Pavlov: "Provocateurs From Peking"]

[Text] The modern era is characterized by the people's growing desire to create lasting foundations for peace. Today, all those who cherish the destiny of mankind are waging persistent and uncompromising struggles for genuine disarmament and against the neutron bomb. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are the primary fighters for lasting peace.

The peace-loving forces are confronting Western supporters of the "position of strength" policy, who employ all types of maneuvers and seek all kinds of far-fetched pretexts in their attempts to poison the international atmosphere and resume the cold war. The current Chinese leaders are allied with extreme rightwing circles, diverse anticommunist movements and blatantly revanchist elements.

The Chinese leaders who assumed power following the death of Mao Tse-tung and who ousted a group of former Maoist leaders during another internal conflict are not only continuing the policy directed against peace and socialism but are exacerbating it. Mao's followers have switched from pseudorevolutionary nonsense about the struggle against imperialism to overt struggle against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This course was established by the 11th CCP Congress last August and the National People's Congress in March (1978).

The new Chinese Constitution adopted by the NPC presents the so-called "Three Worlds Theory," which was once proposed by Mao Tse-tung. According to this "theory," which, incidentally, has been rewritten several times, the "first world" comprises the so-called "superpowers"--the USSR and the United States; the second comprises the developed capitalist countries; the third comprises all the developing countries.

The Maoists needed this "theory" to disguise the main contradiction of our era--the contradiction between socialism and capitalism. The Peking leaders are being guided by racial, geopolitical and other factors rather than by class considerations.

Mao's followers have even divided the "First World." They announced that the United States "is in decline" and therefore "ceases to be dangerous." From this comes the conclusion that it is "necessary" to unite "with the weak enemy in order to counter the stronger enemy." PRC State Council Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping once talked candidly about Peking's aims and desires in an interview with the general director of AFP. They are "the creation of a broad front against the Soviet Union." "I hope," he explained, "that the whole world, the Third World, Second World and even the First World, i.e., the United States, will join this cause."

Mao's heirs do not disguise the fact that their ambitions conform entirely with the "helmsman's" political center. Nor do they forget his admonition that the Chinese "must conquer the world" and that Peking's objective "is the whole world where we will create a mighty power." [paragraph continues]

To attain such ambitious goals the present Chinese leaders are trying to use tactics culled from ancient Chinese treatises. One method is: "Use barbarians to rule other barbarians." As is known, to the rulers of the "heavenly empire" anybody who was not Han was a barbarian. In keeping with this imperial edict Peking is now making every effort to create or exacerbate conflicts wherever possible: in the Near East and in Africa, in Asia and, if the opportunity arises, in Western Europe. World hegemony is China's main strategic goal and world war is the means of attaining this goal. Thus, Peking does not conceal its course which seeks to cause clashes between states, kindle contradictions and use them in its own interests, and is dangerous for the entire world.

These are the "principles" which have permeated Peking's domestic and foreign policy in recent years. Not surprisingly, the PRC is the only state in the world to include mention of "the inevitability of a new world war" in its Constitution.

The Chinese leaders base their calculations on the premise that the Soviet Union's dynamic foreign policy and the successes and achievements of the socialist community in all spheres of life are the main obstacle to implementation of their hegemonist, great-Han plans. Therefore, the Maoists' tactics consist of slandering the USSR and its allies and distorting the peace-loving character of their foreign policy. Each day Peking issues ominous appeals for war against the Soviet Union and cynical statements which distort facts and negate the meaning and significance of international detente.

The Chinese authorities' position is negative and often overtly provocative on all current fundamental issues. This is graphically illustrated by the actions of Chinese representatives at the United Nations. Since 1971, when China's rights in the United Nations were restored, its representatives have not issued a single constructive proposal, nor have they suggested a single positive initiative to support general peace and international cooperation. China has subscribed to none of the agreements aimed at ending the arms race and strengthening international security. This fact further indicates that no country can be sure that Peking will not devise some truculent plans against it.

Peking welcomes and supports the NATO countries' military preparations and their intensification of the arms race and cites the need to strengthen the political unity of the EEC countries and to pursue a united foreign policy against the so-called "Soviet threat." It persists in its attempts to interest the Tokyo government in an anti-Soviet alliance, demanding that a clause on "joint struggle against hegemony," which is actually directed against the USSR, be incorporated in a treaty on peace and friendship with Japan. China is also attempting to ingratiate itself to the nonalined states and obstruct their friendship and cooperation with the USSR.

The Peking leaders never miss an opportunity to expound their anti-Soviet views bluntly and specifically to capitalist representatives visiting China, especially those who represent opposition rightwing and reactionary circles in their countries. It is no accident that recent visitors to China have included former U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger; former U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Zumwalt; former NATO supreme allied commander in central Europe, General Kilmanzegg; former head of NATO intelligence, Admiral Poser; Bundestag Defense Affairs Committee Chairman M. Werner; American Senator Jackson and many others who are widely known for their anti-Soviet views. "Peking has become a mecca for reactionary forces," the Luxembourg communist newspaper ZEITUNG VUM LETZERBURGER VOLLEK wrote in this connection.

The militarist and reactionary circles of the imperialist powers for their part would not object to assisting, within safe limits, the anti-Soviet aspirations of Peking and the buildup of its military potential. For this purpose, high-ranking Chinese guests, including various specialists but particularly those in the military-technical field, are willingly and extremely "amicably" received in the West. Major deals to supply China with modern industrial equipment--naturally for military enterprises--are easily concluded and the most modern models of Western military equipment are sold. Therefore, there should be no suprise that Li Hsien-nien, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, once said in a talk with representatives of a Japanese delegation: "As a result of enormous expenditure to insure its combat readiness in the event of war, China is not left with much money for everything else."

The campaign to incite military passions in China is continuing unabated. An article in the CCP theoretical organ, the journal HUNG CHI, written by the People's Liberation Army General Staff "theoretical group," which emphasizes that "it is necessary to prepare to fight," serves as specific evidence of this. Yeh Chien-ying, former PRC Defense Minister and currently chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, issued a statement in such leading Chinese newspapers as PEOPLE'S DAILY and Kwangming DAILY on the need to develop Chinese military science as one method to intensify military "construction" to transform China into a "strong power." Teng Hsiao-ping, deputy premier of the State Council, stated outright in a talk with F. Zimmerman, chairman of the Christian Socialist Union Land Group in the Bundestag, that "war in inevitable" and that "it will be touched off" by the Soviet Union. But this war, according to him, "could be postponed if lines of defense" against the USSR "are occupied in the East by China and Japan and in the West by Europe and the United States."

The enemies of international detente follow the events in Peking with great satisfaction. They calculate that the Chinese leaders will continue to adhere to an anti-Soviet course, which to a great extent coincides with the interests of the most reactionary imperialist forces in the West--Pentagon representatives and NATO military leaders who, like the present Chinese leaders, are not concerned with the fate of the peoples and the future of mankind. Some Western political figures predict that China's war preparations, which they monitor so carefully, threaten only the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. However, these are short-sighted calculations, since Peking's adventurist policy and great power ambitions are dangerous for all peace-loving peoples and for all countries.

The Soviet Union, consistently pursuing the Leninist policy of peace, is making constructive efforts to normalize and expand mutually beneficial and equal relations with all states and peoples. The results achieved in this field are a cornerstone of detente and contribute to international stability and cooperation in the interests of peace.

It is these goals which are the basis of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium message sent on the eve of the NPC session to its Standing Committee. The initiative displayed by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium pursued the goal of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations on the principles of neighborly cooperation.

The negative position of the Chinese leadership toward improving Soviet-Chinese relations affects not only the two states. It contradicts the main current trend of international detente and the desire of all peoples for the strengthening of peace.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP ENDS 2-DAY SESSION

LD192345Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1508 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Frederikshavn, 19 April, TASS--A 2-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group has ended its work here. Defense ministers from the United States, Britain, the FRG, Italy, Turkey, Belgium and Denmark discussed the bloc's nuclear strategy issues for the eighties and examined problems pertaining to the development and production of new types of armaments and military equipment. J. Luns, NATO secretary general, and General A. Haig, supreme commander of NATO allied forces, Europe, took part in the session's work.

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown delivered a report on the state of the bloc's nuclear forces and the prospects for the development of the nuclear arsenal. The Pentagon chief reported on plans for modernizing the bloc's nuclear arsenal and on the developing new nuclear delivery systems including neutron, charges [boyezaryad], strategic ballistic and cruise missiles.

According to the Netherlands press, the issue of the neutron weapons was not officially included in the session's agenda. However, the ministers discussed questions pertaining to the "unofficial" production and deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. This means that the U.S. President's decision about temporarily delaying neutron weapons production is not regarded by NATO strategists as a big obstacle and does not change the bloc's long-term nuclear plans. The NATO leadership has not given up its intention to replenish its nuclear arsenals with this weapon. According to AKTUELT, the NATO experts have concluded that arming the West's forces with the neutron bomb will considerably modernize them.

West European public opinion, however, does not cease to fight against this monstrous weapon. Mass demonstrations of protest against the neutron bomb and for peace and disarmament have taken place in Copenhagen. A demonstration began with thousands of people meeting in front of the Defense Ministry building. Columns of demonstrators passed through the streets of the capital carrying placards and banners calling for a ban on the neutron weapon. Ending their march at the U.S. Embassy, the demonstrators demanded that any plans for its production and deployment in West European countries be immediately abandoned.

Demonstrations and meetings of protest also took place in Arhus, Frederikshavn and other cities in Denmark.

FIRST LEGAL PCE CONGRESS SINCE FRANCO OPENS

Chernyshev Comment

LD192014Y Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Ninth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] opens in Madrid tomorrow. The PRAVDA correspondent in Madrid, Vladimir Chernyshev, has sent us the following report:

The agenda for the congress includes the report of the PCE Central Committee's report, the debate on the draft political theses of the Central Committee and on the new statutes for the election of the party's top bodies. Delegations from communist and workers parties of different countries, including one from the CPSU led by Viktor Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of PRAVDA, will attend the congress.

The Ninth PCE Congress will be the first legal congress of the party after an interval of nearly 46 years. The congress will take stock of the struggle of the Spanish communists during the period since the last congress, in particular during the year since the communist party's legalization. This period in the history of the PCE has been full of important and complex events. Being legalized only 2 months before the parliamentary elections, the PCE found itself, to all intents and purposes, denied the opportunity to organize a large-scale campaign among the population in support of its electoral program and candidates. The fact that the Communist Party had worked for nearly 40 years clandestinely and during all that time had borne the main brunt of the repressive forces of Francoism was naturally reflected in the results of the 15 June 1977 poll.

Nevertheless, in spite of everything the Spanish communists polled more than 1.7 million votes and sent 20 of its candidates to the Spanish Cortes. On the eve of the congress, party conferences were held in all the provinces and regions of Spain at which the communists examined the Central Committee theses and the draft of the new statutes. In general the debates were very lively. The regional and provincial delegates suggested many amendments to the proposals in the party's documents. The liveliest debates were aroused by the 15th thesis, which defines the PCE. In this thesis the Central Committee proposes to call the PCE a revolutionary democratic Marxist party in the future rather than a Marxist-Leninist party.

The differences of opinion on this matter forced 110 delegates to leave the conference in Asturias. In Catalonia, at the time of the vote on the draft statutes the majority of delegates came out for keeping the definition of Marxist-Leninist party.

The congress will end its work with huge meetings in Madrid and Barcelona at which the party leaders and representatives of the most important grassroots organizations of the party will speak.

Ibarruri Opens Congress

LD191328Y Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, April 19, TASS--The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Spain, the first one to be held legally during the past four decades, opened here today. It is being attended by more than fifteeen hundred delegates. The guests of the congress include representatives of the communist and workers' parties of several states.

The congress was opened by the veteran party member, Chairman of theCommunist Party of Spain Dolores Ibarruri. She was greeted by stormy applause.

TEST EXPLOSION OF FRENCH NEUTRON BOMB REPORTED

LD191720Y Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Paris, April 19, TASS--As reported by the weekly LE POINT France recently tested its own neutron weapon on the Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific.

The French Defence Ministry refused to confirm or refute this report, the FRANCE PRESSE agency writes. French official circles never provide information concerning nuclear tests on Mururoa Atoll or research in the field of defence, the agency points out.

ANTI-SOVIET SLANDERS OVER MORO KIDNAPING REFUTED

LD192128Y Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 19 TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes: The terrorist action against former Italian Premier Aldo Moro aroused profound indignation of the democratic public not only in Italy, but far beyond it. Anxiety for Aldo Moro's fate was repeatedly expressed in the Soviet Union as well, where he was known as an active champion of friendly Soviet-Italian relations. Soviet public opinion regards the kidnapping of the prominent Italian statesman and public figure as a political crime.

Despite all this, certain quarters, obviously trying to conceal the traces of the real criminals, their inspirers and sponsors, have put in circulation the absurd and obviously provocative invention about the complicity in the action of the...Soviet Union. Such slanderous techniques have been used also in the past. Such dishonest bourgeois press organs which do not care even for their own reputation willingly snatch up such inventions, apparently thinking that any means will do for firing up hostile campaigns against the Soviet Union.

However, one cannot but wonder, when a concoction about "Moscow financing" so called "Red Brigades"--a left extremist grouping, which repeatedly declared its Maoist orientation, is reproduced in one of his articles by the prestigious American commentator James Reston.

Yet, it could not take him too much effort to realize who would really profit from such insinuations, and who would be interested in drawing attention away from the scandalous facts, now made public, of cooperation between the so-called "left" extremists, with the neofascists and the special services of a number of Western states.

"The strategy of tension", to which reaction is now resorting in Italy, whose official representatives have openly interfered in Italy's internal affairs and continue to do so. The aim of such interference is to frustrate the implementation of an agreement to create a parliamentary coalition that would include the communists, an agreement of which Aldo Moro was a co-author.

The Italian press is associating with these manoeuvres, in particular, the recent trip to the USA by a former leader of the Italian secret services (SID) General Michelli, as a man known for his connections with ultra rightist conspirators.

Is it becoming, in the light of these well known facts, for Reston to repeat fabrications which pursue obviously provocative ends?

LEGALITY OF WEST BERLIN AFFILIATION WITH EC DISPROVED

DW190750Y Moscow in German to Germany 1622 GMT 18 Apr 78 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary entitled "Mr Jenkins Ended Up On the Wrong Track"]

[Text] Surely West Berlin has the possibility to establish relations with the EC, this organization of states, were they really to benefit the interests of West Berlin. And surely the chief of the EC administration, Roy Jenkins, was not very dextrous when he contended that nobody in Brussels would think of questioning West Berlin's affiliation with the EC.

Mr Jenkins has ended up on a wrong track in his thesis of West Berlin's affiliation with the EC. The European Economic Community, it is generally known, stands for nine states, including the Federal Republic of Germany. West Berlin, however, does not belong to the Federal Republic. Consequently there is no such thing as West Berlin's affiliation with the EC.

Since Mr Jenkins postulated West Berlin's affiliation with the EC on the occasion of his stay in West Berlin, it is necessary to remind the Western side more strongly that the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin was a compromise. The four powers confirmed that West Berlin does not belong to the Federal Republic and must not be governed by it, and that the four powers would undertake no attempt at changing the situation.

As a result, the unhindered and speedy transit traffic between West Berlin and the Federal Republic and the preservation of existing ties were contractually guaranteed for the first time. The umbrella and top FRG economic organizations as well as the economic press on the Rhine approved of the agreement. They saw in this agreement on West Berlin not only an improvement for the status of the city; they emphasized at the same time that the quadripartite agreement has eliminated the essential obstacle which so far has prevented the conclusion of a trade agreement between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union.

It is, after all, obvious that the more closely the provisions of the quadripartite agreement are observed the more advantageous West Berlin's situation becomes. Its' participation in international life by enhancing constructive cooperation with East and West becomes easier.

No less clear, however, is this: Underhand attempts through the creation of faits accomplis such as the EC administration chief probably imagines, to extricate post facto concessions from one side which could not be achieved during the negotiations on the agreement would entail tensions with unpleasant consequences.

Hence due care is indicated in dealing with the quadripartite agreement; nothing must be saddled on the quadripartite agreement which is at odds with its' provisions. It better serves the relationship between the parties to the quadripartite agreement if one refrains from the pleasure of inventing new difficulties.

TIES WITH AUSTRIA ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY VIEWED

LD1713112Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[E. Mukhin commentary: "Unforgettable Feat"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Army liberated Vienna 33 years ago, 13 April 1945. The Soviet Union also had the decisive role in implementing another historic event in the life of Austria--the conclusion on 15 May 1955 of the State Treaty which began a new stage in the development of postwar Austria. The treaty laid firm foundations for the new role of the neutral Austrian Republic in the world and, above all, on the European Continent, for the development of its neighborly relations with the Soviet Union and other countries and for the pursuit of an independent peace-loving foreign policy. Trade, economic and cultural relations are developing successfully between the USSR and Austria. In its relations with Austria our country has always been guided by the principles of mutual respect, equality of rights and noninterference in internal affairs.

Recently Vienna has been becoming the increasingly frequent venue of useful meetings and talks and for the discussion of many burning problems of the present day. In particular, the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are being held here.

The Soviet people understand the desire of the Austrian Republic to make its constructive contribution to the cause of strengthening trust among states and further developing the detente process.

WILLY BRANDT ON BREZHNEV'S COMING VISIT TO FRG

LD181946Y Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 18, TASS--In an interview to the West German television, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has expressed confidence that during the official visit to Bonn to be paid by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and his negotiations with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt a step forward will be made in the sphere of direct relations between the USSR and the FRG, and they will be able to discuss more concretely questions concerning primarily long-term economic cooperation.

Willy Brandt also expressed the opinion that the negotiations between Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt would give a new impetus to the development of East-West relations, and, above all, the Vienna negotiations, aimed, as Brandt said, if not at reducing, but though [as received] at stabilizing the armaments in Europe. This can lead to the results of the significance exceeding by far the limits of bilateral relations.

Touching upon his personal impressions of meetings with Leonid Brezhnev, Willy Brandt said, when he represents the interests of his country, and upholds his convictions, he is most persistent. He is a man who can listen and he considers what the other side is telling him.

I am confident, the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany stressed, that Leonid Brezhnev strives for long-term peaceful cooperation, pursuing also bilateral relations for ensuring peace and for assisting economic links. And I am confident that he orients to this the policy of his country.

CPSU'S PONOMAREV RECEIVES FRG SDP OFFICIAL BAHR

LD191912Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting today with Egon Bahr, federal secretary of the German Social Democratic Party. They exchanged opinions on a number of international questions, including problems of peaceful coexistence between states and disarmament.

FRG BRANCHING OUT IN SUPPLY OF ARMS TO NATO COUNTRIES

LD181338Y Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 18, TASS--The State Secretary of the FRG Defence Ministry Karl Schnell had a meeting in Bonn with the State Secretary of the Defence Ministry of Holland Van Eekelen. Referring to information furnished by the FRG Defense Ministry on Monday, the DPA agency reports that the sides discussed the possibility of Leopard-2 tank deliveries to the Dutch Armed Forces. These latest machines of West German production are to replace the British and French made tanks. The DPA agency points out also that Leopard-1 tanks are already being used in the Dutch Armed Forces.

Enterprises of the FRG military-industrial complex are appearing ever more frequently of late in the Western armaments market with offers of their production, shouldering aside the American, British and other rivals. Special attention is being given to the pushing through of the most expensive military systems, which promise huge profits to the arms manufacturers.

Thus Krauss Maffei company, affiliated to the Flick group, delivered in recent years more than four thousand Leopard tanks to the armies of Holland, Belgium, Italy, Norway and Denmark. The eighteen hundred Leopard-2 tanks, which will be delivered to the Bundeswehr, are estimated to cost 6,500 million marks.

Now, it appears, plans are afoot to export also modernized Leopards to other NATO countries.

Central place in the programme of the biggest West German Messerschmitt-Belkow-Blohm aircraft-building concern belongs to the production of Tornado aircraft, the costliest military project in the history of NATO. Apart from the FRG Air Force, these planes will be delivered to Britain and Italy. But these are not the only countries on the delivery list of the concern. According to the DPA agency there are "good chances" that a big order will be received for the delivery of Tornados to Canada.

The efforts of the FRG military-industrial monopolies to step up the arms race are meeting with an ever more resolute rebuff of the broad sections of the West German public, which believe that such actions have nothing in common with the interests of strengthening peace and developing international cooperation.

PCP'S CUNHAL CITED ON MADEIRA, AZORES 'SEPARATISTS'

LD180819Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov report: "Meeting of Solidarity"]

[Text] Lisbon, 14 April--At the call of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] thousands of residents of Lisbon and its environs took part in a meeting of solidarity with the population of the Azores and Madeira--autonomous regions of Portugal. A long speech was delivered at the meeting, which was held in the capital's Palace of Sport, by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP.

On these islands, A. Cunhal said, the freedom of organizations and freedom of assembly and propaganda are unceremoniously violated. The activity of democratic forces is practically prohibited.

Local separatism, the PCP secretary general noted, pursues three main aims. First, to maintain the power of big capital on the islands; second, to exert pressure on continental Portugal and further reaction's attack on the gains of the revolution; and finally, to help strengthen the positions of international imperialism.

In conclusion, A. Cunhal called for a strengthening of solidarity with the struggle of the democrats of the Azores and Madeira.

CPSU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF BELGIAN COMMUNIST

LD191758Y Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 19, TASS--"It is with great grief that we learned about the death of Jean Terfve, a prominent leader of the Belgian communist and workers movement, an active champion of European security and cooperation, vice-chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium", says a telegramme from the CPSU Central Committee. "We send you, dear comrades, our sincere condolences".

The telegram was addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium.

OBSERVERS VIEW RESIGNATION OF LEBANESE GOVERNMENT

LD191724Y Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 19, TASS--The Lebanese Government headed by Prime Minister S. al-Huss resigned today. As reported by Beirut radio the resignation was accepted by President I. Sarkis. Observers link the government's resignation with the complex situation in the country resultant of Israel's aggression in southern Lebanon.

INFORMATION MINISTERS CRITICIZE AS-ASAD, ISRAEL

LD192214Y Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, April 19 TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bolmatov reports: A conference of ministers of information of the member-countries of the front of progressive Arab states that declared against the capitulatory policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat has ended here. Taking part in it were representatives of Algeria, Syria, Libya, the Democratic Yemen and of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In the final declaration, the participants in the conference stressed that As-Sadat's course at the separate settlement with Israel has dealt a serious blow at Arab solidarity and strengthened the position of the Zionists and their intention to continue the aggressive expansionist policy against Arab states. The document pointed out that a just and durable peace in the Middle East can be achieved only under the condition of complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and ensurance of the lawful national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The progressive forces of the Arab world, the declaration says, must wage an intensive struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction that are trying to establish their political, economic and military domination in the Middle East, must work for uniting Arabs on an antiimperialist basis. It is also necessary to consolidate friendship and cooperation with socialist countries led by the Soviet Union. The participants in the conference also declared for establishing permanent ties among information bodies of the member-countries of the front, in favour of exchange of radio and televion programs and making jointly films about the struggle against the Israeli aggression. It was decided to hold the next conference of the information ministers in Damascus late this year.

INTENSIVE TALKS BETWEEN WESTERN ARMS FIRMS, ARAB REACTION

LD192112Y Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 19 TASS--Reactionary Arab regimes are increasing their military potential which is often used in the struggle against national liberation movements in the Arab world and in the African Continent. In doing so they count on developing cooperation in the field of armaments with the tycoons of military business in the Western world. New evidence of this is presented by the increased activities lately of member-countries of the so-called Arab Organization of the Military Industry, consisting of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. As reported by the newspaper AL-AHRAM, intensive talks are now under way between the organization and representatives of several French companies concerning, in particular, the creation of a joint company based in Cairo for the manufacture of Mirage fighter bombers and a joint company based in Saudi Arabia for the output of military electronic equipment. It is also intended to conclude an agreement with the French company Matra to produce rockets of the "air-to-air" and "air-to-ground" types for the Mirage planes. The French side, it is believed, will also undertake the training of specialists to use the new weapon systems.

AL-AHRAM notes that the Arab Organization of the Military Industry is also conducting talks with West Germany on launching the manufacture of Alfa-jet planes in Egypt. The consortium of four Arab states has already concluded agreements with such giants of the capitalist world as the American General Motors, the British Rolls-Royce, British corporation [as received] and Westland on cooperation in the manufacture of combat helicopters, anti-tank missiles and other modern arms. An example of the way the reactionary Arab regimes use these weapons in practice is presented by their deliveries of military hardware to Somalia during its aggression against revolutionary Ethiopia.

ISRAELIS CONTINUE TO OBSTRUCT UN FORCES IN LEBANON

LD192248Y Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 19 TASS--Resorting to overt provocations, the Israeli military continue to obstruct the U.N. peace keeping forces in Lebanon in the execution of their tasks. In the eastern sector of south Lebanon a seven-man Israeli patrol, despite protests by representative of the international forces, brazenly broke into the Shab'a village and made house-to-house searches there. Only when the U.N. force officers warned that fire will be opened, the aggressors got out of the village. Also yesterday Israeli soliders perpetrated atrocities for two hours in the Kfar Shuba settlement controlled by the international forces. Along with this the occupationists continue to consolidate their positions. Laying new roads on seized Lebanese territory, particularly between the populated areas of Rashayya al-Fukhkhar, from which they were supposed to leave during the first stage of troop withdrawal, and [word indistinct]. New facts about the aggressors' atrocities against the civilian population of south Lebanese territories are coming to light. The villagers of the Frun village told journalists that before they left the Israelis robbed all the 150 houses, taking all the property of the peasants with them. Before the March aggression, the village of Ganduriyah in the Bint Jubayl district lived a peaceful life. Now nothing remains on this site. All the 100 houses, reports an AN-NIDA correspondent, have been razed to the ground. Those who were lucky to stay alive after the savage bombing and shelling raids left their native parts.

SOVIET, IRAQI LEADERS' MESSAGES ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD171541Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--In connection with the sixth anniversary of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, general secretary of the Ba'th Party regional leadership and president of Iraq have exchanged telegrams of congratulations.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government and people and also on their own behalf, the Soviet leaders expressed sincere congratulations to the Ba'th Party regional leadership, the Revolution Command Council and the government and people of Iraq.

The conclusion of this treaty, the telegram states, was a major event in the development of Soviet-Iraqi relations and raised them to a qualitatively new, higher level. The friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq are intensifying and expanding steadily on the firm basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect for state sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's affairs--principles enshrined in the treaty.

The implementation of the Soviet-Iraqi treaty shows that this document accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of our two countries and is a major contribution to the development of Soviet-Arab cooperation as a whole and to the cause of our joint struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, colonialism and reaction and for peace and the peoples' security.

Unswervingly pursuing Lenin's policy of international solidarity, the Soviet Union is firmly and consistently supporting the Arab peoples' struggle for national liberation and the consolidation of their independence and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin expressed the conviction that the relations of firm friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Iraq will continue to develop and strengthen.

On behalf of the members of the Revolution Command Council, the Ba'th Party Regional leadership and the people and Government of Iraq, Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr conveyed best congratulations and wishes to L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin, members of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Government and Soviet people.

On this occasion, the telegram notes, we express the firm conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries, whose firm basis was laid by the Iraqi-Soviet treaty, will continue to develop, proceeding from a firm strategy and on the basis of the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism with a view to implementing the principle of common interests and constructive cooperation between two friendly countries and peoples.

The treaty was a confirmation of the further development of these relations and a symbol of the joint struggle of our nation and the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union.

Pursuing an unswerving anti-imperialism, anti-Zionist and antireactionary policy, the Ba'th Party has shown its national, progressive nature. Relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union have strengthened on this firm basis.

The present stage is essentially one of the most important the world has experienced. Imperialism, Zionism and reaction are continuing to weave plots and make malicious attacks aimed against the peoples' ever-growing struggle. This urgently demands that all the forces of progress and good will oppose the forces of evil, aggression and plots.

The telegram expresses wishes for further welfare and prosperity to the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union.

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

CYPRUS PROTESTS TURKISH VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

LD191406Y Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, April 19, TASS--Nikos Rolandhis, Cyprus minister of foreign affairs, stated that the government of his country sent a protest to the UNO in connection with the violation of the Cyprus airspace by aircraft of the Turkish Air Force.

NEW MAOIST PARTY IN TURKEY ENEMY OF WORKERS

LD181820Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Turkush Maoists Are Distorting the Truth"]

[Excerpts] The establishment by Maoists of the Turkish Workers-Peasants Party was reported last January. After learning about the party's program, Turkey's progressive circles at that time said it was neither a workers nor a peasants party. In fact, in a statement made on behalf of the founders of the party, Dogu Perincek, the leader of the party, said his party opposes economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, because such cooperation allegedly only suits the Soviet Union.

Anti-Soviet slander has been and continues to be one of Peking's propaganda items. It is, therefore, not surprising in the least that Turkish Maoists, too, identify themselves with Peking's claims which distort the aims of Turkish-Soviet economic ties. As is known a number of large industrial plants have been built in Turkey with Soviet assistance within the framework of the 1967 agreement. The anti-Soviet slanders of the Turkish Maoists go beyond the economic field and cover politics as well. Acting in accordance with NATO and Peking propaganda, the Maoists in Turkey spread fabrications about a Soviet threat, and in this way wish to draw the Turkish public's support to the policy of the arms race pursued by the imperialist NATO bloc.

On the other hand, the Turkish people, the Turkish workers and peasants see that good-neighborly relations are getting stronger from day to day with the Soviet Union, the vanguard in the struggle for international peace and friendship, for disarmament. One thing which is certain is that the fabrications about a Soviet threat spread by Dogu Perincek's party have no connection whatsoever with the interests of the Turkish people who wish to live in peace and friendship.

The acts of violence embracing the whole of Turkey have become a calamity for the country today. Progressive-minded workers, democratic intellectuals and students are falling victim to these acts. Judging by Turkish press reports, extreme rightist elements and Maoists are responsible for these acts.

As you see, the newly formed party and its leader, Perincek, are uniting with profascist ultrareactionary forces. And this shows once again that in essence the party known as the Turkish Workers-Peasants Party is an enemy of workers and peasants.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT NETO LEAVES USSR FOR HOME 19 APRIL

LD200940Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0932 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 20 April--Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, who has been on vacation in the Soviet Union, left here for home on 19 April. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 20 April adds: "At the airport Neto was seen off by Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Ilichev, deputy USSR foreign minister."]

FRUITFUL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS DURING MENGISTU VISIT

LD191421Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 16, 14 Apr 78 pp 10-11 LD

[V. Sidenko article: "USSR-Ethiopia: Realistic Program"]

[Text] Soviet-Ethiopian relations have long traditions. Let us recall that the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Ethiopia will be celebrated in a few days' time, on 21 April. But probably never before have our relations experienced such an upsurge as now. And this is natural. The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, which emerged from the ruins of the imperial regime, are united by loyalty to revolutionary ideals and to the cause of progress, peace and the peoples' independence. The working visit which Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia, paid to the Soviet Union at the beginning of April made a new contribution to strengthening Soviet-Ethiopian friendship.

Among the problems discussed at the talks between the Soviet and Ethiopian leaders the question of strengthening peace and security in such a "hotspot" on the African Continent as the Horn of Africa, where the flames of war were still blazing recently, naturally attracted the greatest attention. The final communique sets forth a realistic program for the restoration of lasting peace in northeast Africa. It is based on such fundamental principles of international relations as renunciation of territorial claims, mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference in internal affairs--in other words, it is entirely in keeping with the spirit and letter of the UN Charter and OAU decisions. It was emphasized at the talks that the establishment of friendly, good-neighborly relations among the countries in the Horn of Africa is in the interests of all states in the region.

But precisely such development of events is most distasteful to imperialist forces. They, as the communique pointed out, are doing everything to retard the process of normalizing relations and to preserve the hotbed of tension in the Horn of Africa. Is this not evidenced, for example, by the appearance of U.S. British and French warships near Ethiopia's shores? Moreover, confirmation is provided for the conclusion that a connection exists between reaction's subversive actions in the Horn of Africa and its activeness in a more extensive region--the Red Sea basin. For it is precisely through here that an important international sealane passes.

Concern for peace, stability and the insuring of reliable conditions for the peoples' independent existence also permeated the discussion of other urgent questions of international life, such as the struggle against racism and apartheid, a Near East settlement and the deepening of the relaxation of international tension.

The progress made at the talks in the sphere of strengthening Soviet-Ethiopian friendship also attracts attention. Developing the provisions of the declaration on the principles of friendly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia signed 1 year ago, it was decided to expand contacts between the two countries' state and public organizations, to set up a Soviet-Ethiopian intergovernmental commission on questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade and also to hold regular consultations on international questions.

The fruitful exchange of opinions which took place in Moscow between the Soviet and Ethiopian leaders contributed to our countries' further rapprochement and to the strengthening of peace and security in Africa and throughout the world.

SOMALI PRESIDENT JOINS ANTI-SOVIET PRONOUNCEMENTS IN PEKING

LD192134Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Commenting on the visit of the Somali president to China, our observer, Vladimir Petrov, writes:

Up to recently, that is, prior to Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia, relations between Somali and China were more than cool. That coolness was demonstrated by the Peking side, first and foremost, since it looked with disapproval upon the positive development of relations between Somalia and the Soviet Union.

China reversed its policies completely when the present Somali leadership decided to end its treaty with the Soviet Union and launch a large-scale anti-Soviet campaign. Today the Somali leaders are desired guests in Peking, just because the Chinese leaders take advantage of their visit to slander the Soviet Union. That's what the deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Hsien-nien, did at a reception in honor of the Somali president. He, for one, made vicious attacks on the Soviet Union--attacks that become traditional for the Chinese leadership. As for the Somali president, he found it appropriate to join in the anti-Soviet pronouncements by Li Hsien-nien. What did he do this for?

The Somali leadership was taught a severe but righteous lesson in connection with the irresponsible aggression against the neighboring country. Today it is searching hurriedly for new allies who would support the continuation of its rash policies. Judging from latest statements made by the Somali leaders, Somalia has no intention to give up subversion against Ethiopia and its backing for the terrorist activities of the mythical West Somali Liberation Front. The eyes of the Somali leaders turned on China--a country that supported and continues to support readily any rash actions, even if they are bound to damage the national liberation movement as a whole and weaken the progressive forces all over the world.

It is most likely that the Somali president's visit is only a small episode in the strategic plans of the Chinese leadership--another pretext for fanning up the anti-Soviet hysteria, but how about Somalia? Does this policy agree with the real interests of the Somali people?

SOUTHEAST ASIA

U.S.-MICRONESIA AGREEMENT EXPOSES ASIA TO IMPERIALISM

OW191946Y Moscow in English to Australia and New Zealand 0830 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The United States State Department has announced the signing of the so-called agreement on principles with representatives of Micronesia. Now here is a comment on that by Igor Bestuzhev. He writes:

I suppose there is no need to explain that Micronesia includes 2,000 islands, and they are now under the trusteeship of the United States. However, soon Washington will not have any formal basis for maintaining its trusteeship. The current agreement is expiring. Nevertheless, the American Government has for many years been trying hard to maintain its domination in Micronesia. The recent agreement gives every reason to believe that this aim has been accomplished. In accordance with the agreement, Micronesia will be declared free and alined to the United States. Washington will gain the right to maintain its military facilities in Micronesia and to build more.

This report cannot help but create concern among those Australians who have signed or are planning to sign the Australian declaration on disarmament. The declaration calls for the liquidation of foreign military bases including those in the Pacific.

The Pentagon wants to create new military bases not only in Micronesia. For instance, the Australian Government has agreed to the construction of an American Omega naval base in Victoria. American and Australian officials have made many statements that this base would help ships determine at any time what part of the ocean they are in. However, none of these representatives has mentioned the main aim. Omega bases are intended to insure constant communications with American nuclear submarines and to guide them to their targets in a crisis situation. This--by the way--has come out often in the American press. Omega bases are facilities of the Pentagon. The construction of such a base in Victoria would increase the number of American military bases in Australia, and not only for this reason. [passage as heard] The Australian Navy base Cockburn Sound which is nearly completed will also serve as an American base. The Pentagon has already received permission for American nuclear ships to enter this base unhindered.

Military bases of the United States are not only in Micronesia and Australia. The Pentagon also has bases on Al-Masirah Island in the Arabian Sea, on the Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean and in the Philippines in Asia. The number of American military bases in this region is great, and Washington is ready to do anything to maintain and increase its bases. Evidence of this is in the signing of the agreement on principles between the United States and Micronesia. The United States press has not hidden the fact that during talks on the agreement that went on for several years the Americans openly put pressure on the governments of Micronesia that sometimes took the form of political blackmail.

And here is another example concerning Australia. On 11 November 1975 when Gough Whitlam was ousted from his post as prime minister, he was supposed to have answered Parliament about the activity of the American Central Intelligence agent Richard Lee Stallings in Australia. The Australina press claimed that Whitlam apparently planned to uncover some details about the top secret American base in Pine Gap. This could have threatened the very existence of the base as well as a number of other American military facilities in Australia.

LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote later that the day before Whitlam's dismissal the head of the ASIO [Australian Security Intelligence Organization] received a telegram in Canberra from its Washington representative. The telegram said that the CIA had warned him that an exposure of Stallings would complicate the CIA's work in Australia.

As you know Whitlam never had a chance to give his exposure of the CIA and the American top secret base. He was ousted from his post as prime minister. This eliminated the threat hanging over CIA agents in Australia and the American bases. And as LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE and many American newspapers reported, the CIA had a hand in all this.

As you know, the Pentagon uses the myth of a so-called Soviet threat to justify the existence of American military bases in other countries and the construction of new ones. But such a threat in fact does not exist. Leonid Brezhnev stressed recently in a speech on a Soviet naval ship that talk about a so-called Soviet threat is nothing more but the invention of those who oppose the relaxation of international tension. The real reason why the United States is increasing its military power in the Indian and Pacific oceans is quite different. The United States is trying to put pressure on the countries in this region, and this is what presents a threat of military conflicts that both Australia and New Zealand might be involved in.

KAI SEPARATISTS JOIN PRO-PEKING INSURGENTS IN BURMA

LD171235Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Report by A. Artamonov: "A Criminal Alliance"]

[Text] Rangoon--The sound of gunfire has been heard for more than 30 years in Burmese border regions. Various separatist groups are waging an armed struggle against the government forces.

They include the so-called Kachin Army of Independence [KAI] which cooperates with pro-Peking insurgents who have become the nationalists' spiritual and military mentors. This relationship is by no means a selfless one.

The KAI press-gangs young Kachins and then trains them at the military camps of pro-Peking insurgents. Peking-style brainwashing is costly and the KAI is conscientious in paying for these "military-political courses". And not only for them: There is the well-known case last December when the KAI paid the pro-Peking insurgents an "income tax" for permission to cross the territory they occupy.

Where does the KAI borrow such large funds? According to the Burmese paper KOKHTHA PYEITHU NEZIN the KAI leadership has long been conducting robberies to support the army.

In November 1977, the KAI kidnapped the chairman of a rural council in a village near (Vinemo) and demanded a ransom of 6,800 kyats. Some separatists occupy villages and forcibly collect money from the villagers; this often turns into blatant robbery. Some villages near (Bamo) were plundered last December. The KAI has taken bicycles, sewing machines, radios and other possessions from the population. Three truck owners were blackmailed and asked to pay regular dues. In areas where the KAI rules wild elephants are slaughtered for their tusks and there is an illegal trade in precious stones.

RADIO MOSCOW REPORTS CONTINUING USSR-JAPAN FISHING TALKS

OW190919Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] According to a dispatch by Radio Moscow reporter (Gushkov), the Soviet-Japanese talks on an agreement on fishing cooperation in the northwestern Pacific continues in Moscow today. Fishing Industry Minister Ishkov and Agriculture-Forestry Minister Nakagawa held their eighth meeting [as heard] at the Soviet Fishing Ministry at 1700 to discuss a few problems related to the conclusion of the talks which have not yet been resolved through the delegation-level negotiations.

After the meeting, the two ministers instructed the delegations to hold a working-level session to draft a final document on the results of the 2-month-long negotiations.

JAPAN, USSR POSTPONE FISHING TALKS, MAY DELAY ACCORD

OW200045Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Moscow, April 19, KYODO--The postponement of the eighth and final round of talks between Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa and Soviet Fisheries Minister Aleksandr A. Ishkov, originally scheduled for Wednesday, has resulted in the possibility of a delay in the signing of a bilateral fishery agreement.

The meeting was called off due to circumstances on the part of the Soviet side. [sentence as received]

Japanese delegation sources said Nakagawa and Ishkov were scheduled to hold the postponed eighth meeting from 9:30 am (3:30 pm JST) Thursday.

They said that the agreement concerning Japanese salmon fishing operations in the open seas in the northwest Pacific may be signed during Friday, as planned, depending on outcome of the meeting between Nakagawa and Ishkov Thursday.

They said, however, the signing of the accord may be delayed depending on moves of the Soviet side.

Informed sources said the Soviet Union may demand that Japan pay 10 percent of the value of its salmon hauls as a "fishery cooperation fund" for allowing Japanese fishing boats to operate in the open seas at Thursday's meeting between Nakagawa and Ishkov.

They said the figure will come to yen 4,200 million since the 42,500 tons which Japan will be allowed to catch in the open seas this year are valued at some 42,500 million [yen].

The Japanese side, however, is expected to express objection to the payment of the amount.

SONODA QUESTIONS PRC TREATY, CITES SENKAKU INCIDENT

LD191900Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 19, TASS--Replying today to a question in the Foreign Affairs Commission of the lower chamber of the Japanese parliament, Japan's Foreign Minister Sonoda voiced displeasure with the position taken by Peking in connection with the provocative intrusion by armed Chinese vessels into the area of Senkaku Islands.

He said that 200 Chinese vessels continued to remain near the 12-mile zone of these islands. "I cannot understand China's contentions that the Chinese violation of Japan's territorial waters in the area of Senkaku Islands was 'accidental'," the minister said.

Sonoda stated that he had given appropriate instructions to the Japanese ambassador in Peking and emphasized that because of the incident "it has become difficult for Japan to resume talks with China in the foreseeable future on the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty on peace and friendship."

INTRUSION NEAR SENKAKU ISLANDS, JAPAN'S REACTION NOTED

LD191430Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Anatolyev Commentary]

[Excerpts] As you may remember, Chinese fishing vessels intruded into the 12-mile zone of the Senkaku Islands on 12 April. No sooner had the Japanese papers reported with satisfaction that the intrusion had ended and the vessels had gone back to the open sea, than fresh reports came in. They said that on Monday those vessels had again violated Japan's territorial waters, ignoring the warnings from the patrol boats of the Japanese Marine Security department.

The Foreign Minister, Sunao Sonoda, addressing the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Councillors, described the Chinese stand on the Senkaku Islands as contradictory. The Japanese Government, said Sunao Sonoda, will keep a watchful eye on the violations of the country's territorial waters off the Senkaku Islands.

These days, many in Japan and other countries wonder what was the purpose of China's action to send about 140 fishing vessels to the area of the Senkaku Islands. No one believes their appearance in that area was accidental. Otherwise it makes you wonder why it has become necessary to install machineguns on the vessels and bedeck them with posters saying that the Senkaku Islands belong to China.

In reply to a protest from the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo maintained categorically that the Senkaku Islands were part of China's territory. And it is unlikely that this statement made by Chinese diplomats was accidental. Nor were the recent allegations of a pro-Peking newspaper in Hong Kong. The paper claimed that the Senkaku Islands were under China's control as far back as the reign of the Ming Dynasty between the 14th and 17th centuries.

It is apparent that the demonstrative intrusion of the Senkaku Islands zone by a numerous flotilla of Chinese fishing vessels is a carefully thought-out provocation. The idea is to intimidate the public in Japan, and first of all to brainwash the members of parliament of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The point is that many of them doubt the wisdom of hastily concluding the so-called Japanese treaty of peace and friendship on terms dictated by Peking.

It's not the first time that China resorts to crude pressure with regard to neighboring countries. Just recall such Peking's acts of aggression as occupying part of the territory of neighboring India and landing troops on the Paracel Islands. And now Peking is using machine-gun diplomacy against Japan.

The conflict off the Senkaku Islands has shown once again that Peking interprets the concept of domination in a very original manner. And it is China's actions that constitute a full-scale barefaced drive for domination.

The Council for the Study of Asian Problems of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party has described Peking's behavior as a drive for domination in practice. The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN has made a kind of diplomatic comment on the incident off the Senkaku Islands. The paper says that such a stand taken by the Chinese side fails to give good reason to dispel the suspicions of the Japanese people, who have doubts about China's true intentions in view of the present incident.

TASS REPORTS FAILURE OF JAPANESE-FRG TRADE TALKS

LD191728Y Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 19, TASS--A Japanese-West German talks have ended in an atmosphere of sharp differences. Discussed at the talks were questions of the present international situation, the state of the world economy and also trade and economic relations between the two countries. At the talks the West German side was represented by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is accompanying the FRG President Walter Scheel on his official visit to Japan.

The representatives of Japan and the FRG had to admit that the world capitalist economy is now experiencing general crisis. The West German minister expressed the concern and dissatisfaction of Common Market countries with their growing deficit in the trade with Japan. In the 1977 fiscal year it amounted to 4,600 million dollars. Genscher called on the Japanese side to take effective measures to increase the import of finish goods from West European countries and to liquidate customs barriers blocking commodities from countries of the Nine But his calls were futile. Pleading serious domestic economic difficulties, Japanese Government officials, as before, did not give any guarantees to solve this acute problem.

LEFTIST MEETING NOTES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN JAPAN

LD191314Y Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

["Unconcealed Discrimination"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 19, TASS--A meeting of Japanese public representatives, devoted to the problem of human rights in Japan, has been held here. Japanese reality, it was stressed by the meeting participants, furnishes many examples of the violation of human rights and of unconcealed discrimination against different categories of the population. At the present time, it was stated at the meeting by M. Kaneko, vice chairman of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, human rights are being ignored in Japan, discrimination is being practiced openly on motives of ideology, religious faith, etc. A vivid example of the violation of human rights is discrimination of the Ainu, the indigenous population of the Japanese islands. Despite the fact that many countries have joined the Universal Human Rights Declaration, Japan has still not acceeded to it, though it reflects the historic achievements of the struggle for the banning of war propaganda and violence, for peace and democracy, for the raising of the living standards of the people.

The question of the right to strike still remains open. The workers of state-owned enterprises and institutions are deprived of this right, said T. Kawakami, head of the International Bureau of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan. In the course of their current spring offensive the working peoples of the country are striving to restore the right to strike of the workers and employees of state enterprises and institutions, of which they were deprived yet in the days of American occupation. The meeting participants unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that the Japanese Government should join the Universal Human Rights Declaration with a view to guaranteeing equality in the sphere of labor, social insurance, education, culture, etc.

KOSYGIN, FORBES BURNHAM EXCHANGE SPEECHES AT 17 APR DINNER

Kosygin Speaks

LD191115Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report on speech by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 17 April dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Guyanese Premier Forbes Burnham: "A.N. Kosygin's Speech"]

[Text] Just 12 years ago, A.N. Kosygin said, Soviet people welcomed the birth of a new state in South America--the Republic of Guyana--whose people embarked on independent creative work toward building a new life. And like many other young states which have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke, Guyana has traveled the path of democratic socioeconomic transformations, the path of strengthening its political independence which was won in a difficult struggle.

Noting this with a sense of respect and solidarity, we sincerely welcome Comrade Forbes Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who arrived in our country today on a friendly visit, his wife, the speaker of the National Assembly, ministers and the other Guyanese statesmen.

Your visit to the Soviet Union began with a visit to Leningrad--the city of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet state born of Great October embarked on international relations with the ideals of peace and friendship among the peoples. To the imperialist policy of diktat, plunder and war it counterposed the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and achieved real successes in implementing this principle.

Would it have been possible before, for any South American, African or Asian country to confidently resist foreign imperialism, defending its right to sovereignty and freedom? It is difficult to imagine. But now any people can anticipate success in their liberation struggle thanks to the fact that imperialism has been deprived of its former monopoly in international affairs and that the powerful forces of socialism and national liberation exist which are asserting new procedures in international relations--equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and also the international solidarity of liberation forces.

This also creates a good foundation for the development of relations between our countries--the Soviet Union and Guyana. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted at the 25th party congress, we support the Latin American countries' desire "to consolidate their political self-sufficiency and economic independence and we welcome the increase of their role in international life." These words are totally relevant to Guyana.

In our opinion, a good start has been made in Soviet-Guyanese cooperation. Agreements on trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation and in the fishery sphere have been concluded between our states. Trade, scientific and other relations are beginning to be organized. Your visit to the Soviet Union, Comrade Prime Minister, is yet further testimony to the two countries' mutual desire to develop and strengthen bilateral relations and to make them stable and long-term.

As far as our mutual cooperation in the international arena is concerned, as the Soviet-Guyanese talks held today have shown, there is every basis for further expanding this cooperation. We see that the two countries' principled approach to many international problems coincides. [paragraph continues]

This applies primarily to the questions of insuring peace and international security and respect for the people's rights to independent development, and to choose the paths leading to economic and social progress.

The Soviet Government believes that the main and urgent task of our time is to insure the ending of the arms race through collective states' efforts and to begin disarmament. You are well aware of the Soviet Union's corresponding proposals. We advocate an end to nuclear weapons production and the planned elimination of nuclear arsenals. We advocate a ban on all nuclear weapons tests and strict observance of the principle of nuclear nonproliferation. We advocate a ban on the production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons and the mutual total renunciation of the production of weapons such as the neutron bomb. Our ultimate aim is general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The Soviet Union rates highly the Guyanese Government's support for Soviet peace initiatives in this direction at the United Nations and in other international forums.

Disarmament and detente problems directly and immediately affect all peoples and countries irrespective of their size, political orientation and social systems. We hope that Guyana, which plays a prominent role in the nonalinement movement, will continue to contribute to solving these important tasks together with all peace-loving forces.

The Soviet Union views with understanding the efforts of the developing and nonalined states, including Guyana, aimed at establishing a new international economic order. We believe that international economic restructuring on a just and equal basis must be aimed at eliminating all artificial obstacles and discrimination in world trade. The policy of inequality and exploitation must be ended and all people must have the right to dispose of their natural resources and to receive their due for their labor.

In conclusion I would like to express satisfaction with my meeting with you and with the friendly mutual understanding atmosphere in which our talks today were held. We advocate the comprehensive development of relations with Guyana and the expansion of our cooperation in the interests of both countries' peoples and their advance along the path of peace and progress.

A.N. Kosygin proposed toasts to the Guyanese people, to their successes in building a new life, to Comrade Forbes Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and Viola Burnham, to all the Guyanese guests and to the cooperation and friendship between the Soviet Union and Guyana.

Burnham Responds

ID200721Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report on speech responding to A.N. Kosygin speech by Forbes Burnham, premier of Guyana, at 17 April dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] To you, the government and people of the USSR, Forbes Burnham said, I convey most friendly greetings on my own behalf and on behalf of the government and people of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Guyana, Comrade Prime Minister, like many other countries, only recently threw off the colonial yoke and is currently engaged in resolving the urgent task of reorganizing its society so as to forever end the exploitation of man by man and advance toward socialism as quickly as possible. We are striving to achieve this with consideration for our history and traditions while at the same time making maximum use of the experience of those who have traveled this path before us and who, of course, can serve as an example to us.

It is precisely on this plane and with this consideration that we inevitably turn our gaze to your great country which first paved the way more than 60 years ago and was the guiding star for many other countries, including mine. Permit me to take this opportunity, Comrade Prime Minister, to express deep gratitude to you for your kind invitation, thanks to which I am here today. That invitation, as I understand, testifies not only to the friendly relations between our two countries, despite the difference in their size and significance, but also to your understanding of our wish to become directly acquainted with your unique experience.

That is why my colleagues and I have come to the Soviet Union full of desire to see for ourselves the homeland of socialism, the October Revolution and V. I. Lenin--one of the greatest figures in the history of mankind. The establishment of socialism in the USSR as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution is the most significant event of the 20th century. The days of Great October, the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against reactionary and fascist forces and also Leninist guiding principles continue to exert a profound influence throughout the world.

For many years your achievements have inspired the leaders of a whole range of liberation movements in the colonial world, accelerated the process of revolutionary changes and reinforced those countries' determination, including Guyana's, in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The People's National Congress [PNC], which is the leading party of the Guyanese people, understands and is aware that such an essential transformation of Guyanese society can only be achieved with the aid of socialism based on the leadership of the working class in accordance with the teaching of Marx.

Peoples of the countries now customarily termed the "Third World" are conducting a tireless struggle to gain economic independence. Guyana considers that independence cannot be achieved unless existing class relations are changed and correspondingly firm positions taken against imperialism.

In the struggle against neocolonialism we fully support the appeal to establish a new international economic order. The current domination of the industrially developed West with respect to trade conditions, diverse financial institutions, communications and shipping is creating intolerable conditions for developing countries throughout the world.

The current economic crisis, the crisis of world capitalism, testifies to the existing system's bankruptcy and the urgent need to establish a new economic order taking into account the realities and requirements of the present day. It appears to us, Comrade Prime Minister, that it is not enough merely to study the reasons which have brought the world to the present state of crisis. Now it is necessary for all countries to agree on the need for constructive changes and to apply their efforts to create as soon as possible the mechanisms insuring the necessary reorganization. The world economy is whole and indivisible. Unfortunately, many negative factors hindering the development of even those countries which have all essential natural resources available to them are an inherent part of the existing international economic order. This phenomenon is giving rise to an explosive situation constantly undermining stability and creating a threat to world peace.

The security of states and the need to insure world peace necessitate that all countries which have it within their power be interested in providing aid to other countries so that they can cast off the fetters of economic backwardness and make an effort to replace the existing international economic structure with a new structure based on the principles of fairness and impartiality. This applies to all of us, since no single country or group of countries is an economic island isolated from the unfavorable consequences of the economic crisis in the rest of the world.

At the same time we in the "Third World" countries will have to strengthen and develop the nonalined movement. Guyana is an active member of the movement and along with other countries invariably strives to expand and strengthen it. Today the membership of the movement recognizes the need to create conditions for achieving and maintaining economic independence. If a new international economic order is not established such economic independence will remain an empty dream.

It is in this light that we await the forthcoming conference of heads of government of the nonalined states to be held next year in Havana, Cuba--a country which is continuing to play an active role in the movement. We hope that at the meeting a step forward will be taken in the search for a strategy which would promote the cause of economic independence of member states and strengthen progressive forces throughout the world.

It is with feelings of natural sympathy and satisfaction that Guyana follows the initiatives being made by the USSR and its leader, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, on the question of the relaxation of tension, welcomes those efforts and supports them. We consider that the relaxation of tension is essential to the whole world. It must be regarded not just as being of interest to Europe or the major powers but as the condition which answers the vital interests of all peoples of the world.

It is easy to realize that all of us, big countries and small, suffer as a result of any arms race acceleration and any conflict which might emerge in connection with this.

On the other hand, the whole world benefits as a result of the spread of detente and the reduction of arms and the resulting strengthening of universal peace. Then all the resources which go toward the production of both offensive and defensive means of destruction can be used for humane ends--making the living conditions of the world populace worthy of man.

Making no claim to originality, I would like to touch on one particular aspect of the discussion on detente which is producing deep concern among many of us. Unfortunately it seems that certain people are inclined to regard detente in the narrow sense of the word, merely as the relaxation of tension and arms reduction. For us, however, it is perfectly obvious that the genuine aims of detente cannot be deemed so easily and automatically attainable.

It is an indisputable fact that the seeds of conflict will not be destroyed until we have succeeded in eliminating the profound discrepancies in the existing economic order which constantly generate hostile confrontation among the peoples. We must now start acting by joint efforts. Quite simply, nothing else will yield the necessary results.

Our country is rich in natural recourses. Our potential with regard to minerals exploitation has been fully met. Our country with its rich water resources, fertile land and capable and industrious people is creating under the leadership of the PNC a firm foundation for economic development in line with socialist principles.

In our desire to strengthen friendship between Guyana and the Soviet Union we value the positive influence that cooperation between our countries is exerting on Guyana's economic development, but, guided by the spirit of reciprocity, I must say those forms of cooperation which will be to the benefit of both sides accord with our interests.

There are undoubtedly many directions, in the social, cultural, political and economic spheres where joint efforts can tangibly promote better mutual understanding between us and the deepening of those mutual relations which, Comrade Prime Minister, have assumed even greater significance as a result of my visit to your great country.

Our stay in the USSR, although brief, is yet another step in strengthening the bonds of friendship, which has been growing stronger in recent years.

In the twenties, if I am not mistaken, Sidney Webb, the English Fabian, declared on returning from the Soviet Union that he had seen the future and that it was being turned into reality. Despite slanderous propaganda, the Guyanan delegation can say, having visited your flourishing country which is marching unfailingly forward, that we have seen socialism and it has been turned into reality. No official reports, nothing that you read about a country, no conclusions reached on the basis of books, newspapers or magazines can provide what direct personal contacts between people can provide from the viewpoint of understanding. We have come here and have met the people and leaders of the Soviet Union. We have met with you and talked with you. And we believe that we have gotten to know you better. We are sure that after the meetings and talks with us you too understand us better.

I cannot end my speech without mentioning the hospitality which has been accorded to us and for which the people of the Soviet Union are rightly renowned. On behalf of my delegation and on my own behalf I would like to express appreciation for the cordiality, warmth and friendship displayed toward us since our arrival in the Soviet Union.

Permit me to express the hope that further exchanges will follow this visit in the future.

We hope that the people of your great country will continue to strive for success and that the socialist camp will continue to expand.

In conclusion, Forbes Burnham proposed toasts to the USSR Government, the CPSU, the heroic people of the Soviet Union, and the friendship between the peoples of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Soviet Union,

BREZHNEV, GROMYKO HOLD TALKS WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD191845Y Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 19, TASS--General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received in the Kremlin member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, who is on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union.

It was noted with deep satisfaction during the conversation that relations of fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba have reached a high level and continue to develop steadily.

When topical international questions were studied the unanimous view was expressed that the strengthening of universal peace and security of the peoples, attainment of general and complete disarmament remains the key problem of our time. In this connection Isidoro Malmierca noted the outstanding contribution of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the struggle to deepen the relaxation of international tension. On his party, Leonid Brezhnev highly evaluated the vigorous foreign policy of Cuba which has considerably consolidated its international prestige and is making a weighty contribution to the cause of universal peace, freedom and independence of the peoples. Views were exchanged also on some other international problems of mutual interest. The conversation passed in a brotherly, heartfelt atmosphere and there was a full coincidence of views on all questions under discussion.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1730 GMT on 19 April repeats the above item and adds:

"Present at the conversation were Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Cuba; and Aguirre Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.]

UKRAINIAN, AZERBAIJAN PARTY PLENUMS APPROVE CONSTITUTIONS

[Editorial Report WA] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 18 April reports that "the Ukrainian CP Central Committee has examined the issue of the Ukrainian SSR draft constitution and the results of the all-people's discussion on it. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR constitution drafting committee, delivered a report. The main political result of the discussion, he pointed out, lies in the fact that the Soviet Ukraine's workers class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia and all working people unanimously approved the republic's draft constitution, thus manifesting once again boundless loyalty to the ideals of communism, the banner of Great October and international unity among our country's peoples, and a warm support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the fruitful activity of its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo heard by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev." The report also notes that "the Ukrainian CP Central Committee for the most part approved the Ukrainian SSR draft constitution committee following the results of the all-people's discussion. The draft has been submitted for examination at the extraordinary seventh session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, due to open tomorrow."

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 19 April reports that "at a plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held in Baku today, the draft constitution of the republic and the results of the all-people's discussion on it were considered. A report was delivered by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the committee for preparing the draft constitution. The plenum approved in the main the draft constitution for the Azerbaijan SSR presented by the committee, with the additions, clarifications and amendments made to it on the basis of the results of the all-people's discussion. It was decided to send the draft constitution to an extraordinary session of the republic's Supreme Soviet for consideration."

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD190902Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine opened in Kiev today. The deputies are discussing the draft for the new constitution of the republic. A report on this question was made by Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and chairman of the constitutional committee.

Shcherbitskiy on Right to Secession

AU191220Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0705 GMT 19 Apr 78 AU

[Report by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR constitution drafting committee, on the Ukrainian SSR draft constitution and the results of the all-people's discussion on it, delivered at the extraordinary seventh session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in Kiev on 19 April--live]

[Excerpt] Comrades, I would like to deal with an issue [raised during the discussion].

The committee has received letters expressing the opinion that it was needless to leave in the text of the fundamental law the clauses concerning the Ukraine's right to free secession from the USSR. These proposals were motivated by the fact that first, the republic's economy was an organic component of the uniform all-union national economic complex and only in that complex is it able to realize its possibilities and potentials. The second motive [words indistinct] is as follows: The consistent pursuit of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU in our country has already resulted in the elimination of all forms of social and national oppression, of inequalities and (?aloofness) among the nations and nationalities, and a new historic (?community)--the Soviet people--has emerged, which includes our Ukrainian people. Last but not least, the argument is being used that a new Soviet culture has been shaped, which is socialist in content, national in form and internationalist in spirit and tenor [spryamuvannya]. This culture is a powerful source for the development of every person in socialist society, and of their (?political) and moral education. All this, comrades, is certainly true and does not raise any doubts. The historic experience of building socialism and communism and the facts of our daily lives make us see that the Ukrainian people's freedom, happiness and successes are only possible in the united and powerful USSR. We will do our utmost to consolidate our union state. [applause] This is, comrades, as we know, the firm will of all Ukrainian people.

At the same time, it is also true that it is precisely the process of internationalizing all aspects of our lives and of further developing and bringing together national economies and cultures which brilliantly manifests the practical implementation of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's ideas about the voluntary union and equality of nations. The republics' right to freely secede from the USSR, proclaimed in the USSR Constitution--a right that is further evidence of the truly democratic nature of the Soviet national and state system--confirms this free will and equality, confirms the people's free self-determination. This is why, comrades, in our opinion, it is not expedient [nedotsilno] to adopt the proposal made by individual comrades to the effect that it was not expedient [nedotsilno] to leave the clauses concerning the right of free secession from the USSR in the text of the (?Ukrainian SSR) constitution.

GEORGIAN PROCLAIMED STATE LANGUAGE IN NEW CONSTITUTION

LD201049Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Apr 78 pp 2-3 LD

[Apparent text of report delivered on 14 April 1978 at extraordinary eighth session of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet by E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee and chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Constitutional Commission: "On the Draft Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Georgian SSR and the Results of Its Discussion by All the People"]

[Excerpts] The 1978 Constitution, which we are adopting at this session, is the constitution of Soviet Georgia in the era of developed socialism. Thus, each constitution is assigned its own place in the republic's political history. It is also significant that the draft fundamental law of the Georgian SSR has been compiled in line with the principle of the continuity of Soviet constitutional building.

However, the provisions of the 1922, 1927 and 1937 Georgian constitutions have not simply been carried over into this draft constitution; it takes into account the specific historical experience of the Soviet people, including the working people of Georgia, creatively enriches and concretizes it, and brings in into conformity with the reality of developed socialism. There are a multitude of examples to illustrate this.

The draft submitted for examination contains 11 sections, 22 chapters and 185 articles, while the 1937 Georgian Constitution, which has been in force until today, contains 14 chapters and 167 articles. It would be totally incorrect to think that we are dealing only with a quantitative difference. The distinctive features of the republic's development have demanded these changes and they reflect the expansion of the republic's powers and of the rights and duties of its citizens.

The concept and essence of the socialist constitution in a Marxist-Leninist sense are that it expresses the will and interests of the working class and working masses, and is an instrument for building socialism and communism.

The fundamental law of the USSR is the concentrated result of the 60-year development of the Soviet state. Understandably, the Georgian SSR draft constitution reflects the republic's successes over 57 years and the dialectic of the development of all-union and national, republican principles in the national-state structure of the USSR.

The draft of the Georgian SSR's new constitution is a vivid reflection of the conformity of the legislation of the Soviet state of the whole people, the union republics and simultaneously the national and other distinctive features of Georgia's development. It is thus natural that each of its sections, chapters and articles and their essence and spirit are indisputable and impressive evidence of the fraternal unity of the peoples of our great multinational motherland.

On behalf of, and on the instructions of, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Constitutional Commission, I must declare with every confidence that the work on the text of the Georgian SSR draft constitution was characterized by an intensive, interesting and, if you like, a moving creative process based precisely on the conformity of all-union legislation and the legislation of the republic, insofar as this conformity at the same time indicates that the economic and cultural backwardness and the actual inequality of the nations and nationalities we inherited from older times have disappeared into the past: that the Soviet nations and nationalities, including the Georgian people, have embarked on the path of communist development, and that this process is irreversible.

During the work on establishing the text of the Georgian SSR draft constitution, the republic's Constitutional Commission had the opportunity to familiarize itself with the draft constitutions of all union republics. And when talk turns to reflecting distinctive national features, the heart fills with pride in the fact that the party's Leninist nationalities policy is manifested in those drafts, and that a recurrent theme in them is the demand arising from the party's policy that the distinctive national features of the union republic be taken into account. We can see this for ourselves from the example of the Georgian SSR draft constitution.

Let us recall what Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said about them at the last ordinary seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

"As is known, a new historic community of people--the Soviet people--has taken shape in the USSR. Certain comrades--true, there are very few of them--have drawn incorrect conclusions from this. They are proposing that the concept of a unified Soviet nation be introduced into the Constitution, that union and autonomous republics be eliminated, or that the sovereignty of the union republics be abruptly limited, thus depriving them of the right to secede from the USSR, and of the right to external relations. The proposals that the Soviet of Nationalities be abolished and that a unicameral supreme soviet be set up run in this same direction. [paragraph continues]

I believe that the erroneous nature of such proposals is clear. The sociopolitical unity of the Soviet people does not signify at all the disappearance of national diversity [ras-lichiya]. Thanks to the consistent pursuit of a Leninist nationalities policy, we, having built socialism, have at the same time--and for the first time in history--successfully solved the nationalities question. The friendship of the Soviet peoples is indestructible, and in the process of building communism their rapprochement and the reciprocal enrichment of their spiritual life is steadily coming about. But we would be embarking on a dangerous path if we bagan to artificially speed up this objective process of the rapprochement of nations. V.I. Lenin persistently cautioned against this and we will not deviate from his behests."

During the discussion of the draft, the attention of the public was attracted by Article 75, which has been reworded [kotoraya byla cformulirovana v novoy redaktsiya]. We thought a great deal about this article and many suggestions were received meriting consideration. We studied public opinion among representatives of the workers, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, and among the student body and young people as a whole.

The Georgian CP Central Committee and the Constitutional Commission, guided by the principle of continuity and proceeding from the democratic nature of our society and of the Constitution, and considering the results of the discussion of the draft constitution by all the people, came to the conclusion during the period of preparation for this session that it is expedient to allow to remain in force the well-known wording in the existing constitution to the effect that the Georgian language is proclaimed the state language.

We believe that the republic's Supreme Soviet will support us in this.

In drawing up this proposal we also bore in mind the fact that the proclamation of the Georgian language as the state language has been enshrined in our constitutional practice since 1922, when the first Constitution of Soviet Georgia was adopted.

At the same time, as has already been firmly established in the practical activity of the Georgian CP, we are obliged to do everything to guarantee in our republic the equal nature and equality of rights of all the peoples, all nations and all languages, as V.I. Lenin demanded. We must display a solicitous statesmenlike attitude toward the Abkhaz language, the Ossetian language and those languages used by representatives of other nationalities inhabiting our republic: Armenians, Azerbaijanis and so forth.

Once again we must tell our own people and our young people that if we want to always strive toward enlightenment, master the achievements of science and maintain links with contemporary world civilization, we must also be studying and showing respect for our native language [rodnoy yazyk] as well as respect and study the remarkable, rich language of the Great Russian people, the Russian language.

Proceeding from what we have already said, the Constitutional Commission believes that Article 75 must be worded as follows:

First of all, the Georgian language is proclaimed the state language of the Georgian SSR.

Further, it is essential to develop the corresponding article in the existing constitution with a provision to the effect that the Georgian SSR shows statesmanlike concern for the development of the Georgian language in every way and insures its use in state and public organs, and in cultural, educational and other establishments.

And finally, the free use of Russian and other languages used by the population is guaranteed in the Georgian SSR. This means that no restrictions on any particular language are allowed.

GEORGIAN OBKOMS, GORKOM APPROVE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom Approves Draft

LD191005Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Apr 78 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "The Fraternal Alliance Is Indissoluble"]

[Excerpts] Tskhinvali--A plenum of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom has been held here. A report "On the Draft of the New Georgian Constitution and the Tasks of the Yugo-Osetinskaya Oblast Party Organization" was delivered by F. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom.

The keynote speaker and those who spoke noted that the republic's draft fundamental law, elaborated in accordance with the new USSR Constitution and taking into account the particular features of Georgia, is a document of immense political significance, matches the interests, hopes and aspirations of the working people, guarantees their rights and defines their duties.

At the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan, gross industrial output in the oblast will total $125-130 million--more than twice the level actually achieved in 1975 and 70 times the 1936 level.

The oblast is striving for great successes in developing culture, science, medicine, trade and consumer services to the population. All this is a result of the steady implementation of the wise Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU, the fraternal assistance of the Russian, Georgian and other peoples of the land of the soviets, and the consistent observance of the provisions of the fundamental law of our life.

The working people of Yugo-Osetiya, implementing the 25th CPSU Congress plans, are responding to the party's concern with shock labor. The oblast's industry was fulfilled by 106 percent the plan for gross output for the first quarter of 1978.

The Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom plenum completely and fully approved the draft new Georgian Constitution.

Abkhazskiy Obkom, Sukhumi Gorkom Approval

LD191007Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Apr 78 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Warm Approval"]

[Text] A joint plenum of the Abkhazskiy Obkom and the Sukhumi Gorkom of the Georgian Communist Party has taken place. A report "On the Draft Georgian Constitution (Fundamental Law)" was delivered by V.M. Khintba, first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom.

The participants in the plenum noted that the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs of the autonomous republic, making use of the experience accumulated during the nationwide discussion of the draft USSR constitution, have launched active organizational and mass political work to explain the political significance of the draft new Georgian constitution to the working people of multinational Abkhaziya. More than 2,250 meetings, in which about 250,000 people took part and more than 20,000 spoke, have been held in labor collectives and at residences in the autonomous republic. As a result of the nationwide discussion of the constitution, 440 proposals, additions and observations on the draft constitution have been put forward.

In the resolution adopted, the participants in the plenum fully and completely approve and support the draft Georgian constitution.

GEORGIAN RADIO CHIEF ON ROLE OF LANGUAGE, CULTURE

LD192053Y Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Radio and television play an important role in our country in expressing public opinion. This fact has been demonstrated eloquently these last fews weeks during the public discussions of the drafts of the new constitutions in the republics forming part of the USSR. Our correspondent asked Guram (Yenukidze), chief of Georgian Radio and Television, to talk about the radio and television system of that republic in the Transcaucasus. Guram (Yenukidze) is at the microphone:

[Yenukidze--recorded in Georgian fading into Romanian translation] In spite of its small territory, our republic is a multinational one. Besides the basic Georgians, we have Abkhazi, Ossetians, Russians, Azerbaijanis, Armenians, Kurds and other nationalities. Our programs for radio and television enable the inhabitants of our republic to receive ample information about the republic's life, the life of the country as a whole and foreign events. With our help, every inhabitant is also able to express his opinions about problems of concern to him. That is why our programs are broadcast not only in Georgian but also in the Abkhaz and Ossetian languages. We also transmit programs to the regions neighboring Azerbaijan and Armenia in the languages of those republics. At the request of the Kurds living in Georgia, we have also started to broadcast programs in their language.

Since Georgia is populated by people of many nationalities, we also transmit programs in Russian, which has become a means of communication between the many nations of the USSR. But basically our radio and television programs are in Georgian because the majority of the republic's citizens speak it as their mother tongue. Moreover, Georgian is also known by many inhabitants of other nationalities in our republic.

Article 75 of our draft constitution, published on 24 March, states that the use of the Georgian language is insured in the republic for state and public bodies, cultural and other institutions and while the state is concerned with its development in all possible ways. That article continues in the republican constitution that was recently adopted by all citizens.

We are proud that the language of our radio and television is recognized as a standard for Georgian literary usage. The two television channels and four radio stations transmit broadcasts which amply deal with the republic's cultural life. We retransmit the programs of Georgian theaters, and present films from Georgian studios that enjoy a worldwide reputation. We reserve much space in our programs for Georgian folk material. All these facts fully agree with the republic's constitution, which states in Article 1 that all the citizens have the right to use the achievements of culture.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HEARS KUNAYEV REPORT

AU191520Y Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Excerpts] A session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today, chaired by Comrade Niyazbekov, Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. It listened to a report by Comrade Kunayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR constitution drafting committee, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh CP Central Committee first secretary, on the results of the all-people's discussion on the Kazakh SSR draft constitution and on the proposals made during the discussion. The Supreme Soviet Presidium noted with satisfaction the high political and labor activity manifested by the working people during the discussion on the republic's draft fundamental law, as well as the business-like and constructive nature of the discussion. In the decision adopted, the Presidium emphasized that the Kazakh SSR constitution drafting committee carried out a great work to generalize and examine the proposals and remarks concerning the draft.

The Presidium resolved to submit the Kazakh SSR draft constitution--fundamental law--to examination at the extraordinary seventh session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet's ninth convocation.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium passed a decree on the state anthem of the Kazakh SSR.

The Presidium session also examined other problems concerning the session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS IN ALMA-ATA 19 APR

LD192049Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] An extraordinary session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet opened in Alma-Ata today. A report on the draft new constitution of the republic was delivered by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party and chairman of the committee for preparing the draft constitution of the republic.

[Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1512 GMT on 19 April notes that "a session of the committee for preparing the final version of the Kazakh SSR draft constitution was held today in the Kazakh Supreme Soviet session hall under the chairmanship of Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Kazakh CP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Kazakh SSR constitution drafting committee. Comrade Kunayev emphasized in his speech that all the deputies who took part in the debate on the Kazakh SSR draft constitution--the fundamental law--at the session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet were unanimous in their support for the new Kazakh SSR draft constitution and came out for its adoption. At the same time, the deputies who spoke at the session made some new proposals, specifications and amendments concerning individual articles of the constitution. Comrade Kunayev dealt in detail with these proposals. Having closely examined the proposals made, the drafting committee adopted appropriate recommendations. The committee adopted the final version of the Kazakh SSR draft constitution--the fundamental law--and submitted it for examination at the Kazakh Supreme Soviet session."]

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET ADOPTS NEW CONSTITUTION

LD191438Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] The new Uzbek Constitution was adopted today at a session of the Supreme Soviet of the republic.

"At the morning session the final speech was made by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party. He noted that the new Constitution is a mighty accelerator for the further social, political, economic and cultural development of the republic, and will help enlarge the workers contribution in the great cause of building communism in our country."

DEPUTY MVD MINISTER RESUMES POLEMIC ON JEWISH EMIGRANTS

LD131007Y Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Boris Shumilin, Soviet deputy minister of internal affairs, published an article in LE MONDE (10 and 11 July 1977) on Soviet citizens leaving the USSR to which [Nobel laureate] Alfred Kastler replied (LE MONDE of 18 February 1978). Mr Shumilin has sent us his answer to this reply. We are publishing it below with a brief commentary from Mr Kastler.

"Is Mr Kastler aware of the fact that when Venyamin Levich's sons arrived in Israel, they were met at the airport by army representatives and very senior military experts? Surely this was rather an excessive welcome for 'mere' immigrants? I do not think that Mr Kastler, being a scientist, will find it too difficult to deduce the effect this will have on people being allowed to leave their country when the military representatives of other countries show such great interest in them. That is why the provisions of the International Agreement on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly 16 December 1966, seem to us to be important and fair. These provisions lay down a restriction on a citizen's right to leave his country for another in certain cases: 'protection of state security; social order; the physical or moral well-being of the population, or the rights and freedom of others.' That is why, under certain circumstances, permission to leave might be deferred in the case of individuals who possess information constituting a state secret or those who have recently been trained in vital special branches of the services.

"As I pointed out in my last article, rejected applications to leave the USSR are reexamined every 6 months on demand. In the last 2 years alone, 2,078 citizens whose applications had previously been turned down were given permission to leave; during the first 2 months of 1978, 98 people in this situation were granted permission. The number of people who are provisionally refused is negligible. These cases represent barely 1.6 percent of all people filing an application.

"There are 68,000 Jewish scientists and scholars in the Soviet Union, which is 5.7 percent of all Jews. (Jews make up less than 1 percent of the Soviet population). They include colleagues of Mr Kastler's who have won the Nobel Prize and many who have been awarded the Lenin Prize and the state prize. Out of these, people like V. Levich are just isolated cases and, naturally enough, Soviet opinion does not and will not put their interests before those of society and the state.

"Since his work involved knowledge of military secrets, V. Levich objectively placed himself outside this responsible work by applying to emigrate to Israel. Nevertheless, he has not been deprived of any of the material benefits and advantages he enjoys as associate member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

"Mr Kastler talks of 'rising anti-Semitic repression' in the Soviet Union. Is he aware that the USSR was the first country in the world to eliminate the economic and moral roots of racial and national oppression and discrimination, including anti-Semitism? Complete and strict observance of equal rights for the different nationalities is guaranteed by law in the USSR. [paragraph continues]

The vast majority of Soviet Jews are honest citizens who actively work for the good of society. But, as among other nationalities, there are some Jews who commit crimes and break the law. And when they are caught and prosecuted, the West invariably raises its voice to condemn 'Soviet anti-Semitism.' The absence of any really anti-Semitic actions is often balanced by all sorts of inventions and fabrications. Unfortunately, Mr Kastler resorted to this method when he stated that one of Levich's sons was granted permission to leave for Israel 'after a year's exile in Siberia.' In actual fact, in accordance with the law on compulsory military service, Yevgeniy, like thousands of other young people, was drafted and posted to the east of the country for a year's service.

"As regards Mr Kastler's allusions to V. Levich's wife's illness, I would like to point out that all citizens in the Soviet Union, without exception, receive free, qualified medical assistance at all stages and levels."

We showed this letter to Alfred Kastler and his reply is as follows:

"I would like to be able to believe that the statements concerning the absence of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union are justified. But too much anti-Semitic literature--articles, literary works, pamphlets, lampoons and so forth--have reached the West to leave us in any doubt on this subject.

"Similarly, to deal with a specific case, everything we know about Prof M. [as published] Levich leads us to conclude that he has not had access to state secrets since 1950, when he gave up all activity in the atomic energy field for good. Since then, his work has been well known in the West, and the subjects dealt with and the number of publications justify our statement that there are no grounds for invoking 'defense of state security' and hiding behind the International Agreement on Civil and Political Rights to justify refusing Professor Levich a visa. Since he applied to emigrate 6 years ago, the conditions of work imposed on him have been such that he no longer has any contact with scientists. Not only has he been banned from publishing, his name has even been systematically removed from all Soviet publications.

"Moreover, in expressing our great concern for Mrs Levich's health, since she is suffering from heart disease, we are not blaming Soviet medical services. We are simply drawing attention to the serious responsibility which the Soviet authorities bear in preventing Mrs Levich from living with her children."

An Explanation From Mr Levich

Mr Yevgeniy Levich was shown Mr Shumilin's letter when he made a brief stop in Paris and he told us:

"Mr Shumilin states that my brother and I were met at the airport by senior military figures when we arrived in Israel. In fact, we were welcomed by friends and journalists. The latter had not come to find out 'military secrets' but because they were interested in the fate of our parents. There is a film of our arrival, but Mr Shumilin probably does not know this.

"In speaking of my 'gallup,' he is probably also unaware of the fact that, after more than a year of fruitless attempts to obtain a visa, I was arrested in the street by KGB agents in civilian dress. I was forced into an airplane with my 'guards'; shortly afterwards, I was in Siberia. I was sent to a punitive battalion in the Arctic (Tiksi Bay, Yakutia) and there, along with thousands of others, I was forced to carry out all sorts of arduous work in horrible and inhuman living conditions. I am horrified when I look back on this period in my life and remember my misfortunate comrades."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

OPPORTUNITIES BEING MISSED FOR BUILDING INDUSTRY IN EAST

LD191237Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Accelerating the Development of the Eastern Regions"]

[Text] Soviet people followed with enormous attention the visit paid by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the regions of Siberia and the Far East. Welcoming this trip as a great event in the life of the party and people, they are thoroughly studying the materials about it in order to make fuller use of them in their daily work in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee December (1977) Plenum.

A number of very important construction sites concentrated in the eastern regions are playing an increasingly important part in the country's economy, and new bastions of socialist industry are growing up there at truly epic rates. A further buildup of these regions' economic potential and the raising of their share in the all-union production of industrial output is planned in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's trip, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have noted, is of important significance in fulfilling 25th CPSU Congress decisions on comprehensively opening up the natural resources and developing one of our motherland's biggest regions. Party, Soviet and economic organs must draw practical conclusions from the instructions and recommendations given them during the meeting and talks with the working people and party and economic aktiv.

Party committee plenums and aktiv meetings are now taking place at which the communists' tasks in the light of the results of this trip are being discussed. Attention is being focused on key problems of economic and social development, and the rational use of all material and labor resources. A special place is allotted to questions on the formation of large-scale territorial-production complexes which are a fundamentally new stage in developing the production forces of vast regions. The achievements of the labor collectives at many projects of the Omsk petrochemical complex, the Sayanskiy and Bratsk industrial complexes and others are well known. The first trains are traveling along sectors of the Baykal-Amur railroad which will help make more effective use of our land's rich depths.

At the same time the facts show that great opportunities for successfully building new industrial giants in the country's east are not being properly realized everywhere. For instance, take the Ust-Ilimsk industrial complex constructed in Irkutskaya Oblast. It was to have been formed mainly during the current 5-year plan to improve providing the country with paper, cardboard, and other wood chemistry products. The oblast party organization has done a lot to fulfill this task, but there are miscalculations. The main one, a conference with members of the Irkutskiy Obkom Bureau noted, is the uneven development of the elements comprising the complex. In particular the preparation and processing of raw material for the cellulose enterprises is lagging behind. A number of projects of the Sayanskiy territorial-production complex in Krasnoyarskiy Kray are being installed extremely slowly.

The responsibility for these and other disorders rests with the union ministries and local leaders. Life requires that the party, soviet and economic organs conduct a more active, creative quest and display a high degree of initiative and socialist enterprise. But it frequently happens that one leader puts the blame on another and alleges that he was not supplied with construction materials, pipes and so forth. You will not set matters right by such references to "objective reasons."

The main thing is to analyze comprehensively the state of affairs in each sector and at each enterprise and to commission internal reserves more rapidly. These reserves are great: It is a case of the more intensive assimilation of planned capacities at existing enterprises and those in the process of being newly commissioned, and of the thrifty, proprietorial use of raw material, materials, and energy--everything we posses. Order must be introduced everywhere in the work of transportation, and the planning of shipments must be improved. Great significance attaches to dissemination of leading experience, consolidation of the ties between science and production and improvement of labor organization and management.

"The source for the accelerated development of the economy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in Omsk, "is the insuring of a high degree of organization, order and discipline in every sector of economic work. After all, the national economy is a single organism. That is why it is so important to fulfill plan targets everywhere and to insure the strictest observance of planning discipline and to organize control...."

A major reserve lies in the further development of socialist competition. It should promote the development of the masses' labor activeness and the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and pledges. The example of the creative collaboration between Leningrad inhabitants and construction workers of the Sayansko-Shushenskaya GES is instructive. In fulfilling the pledges adopted by contract, those taking part in this remarkable undertaking have sharply increased the rate and quality of project installation. Practice convinces us that it is precisely this approach toward the solution of large-scale national economic tasks which produces the greatest effect.

One of the main problems is to keep cadres in the eastern regions. In recent years much has been done to improve people's labor and everyday living conditions. Nonetheless the lack of housing and shortcomings in cultural and consumer services construction remain a reason for the turnover in the collectives of a number of enterprises. Nor can climatic conditions be disregarded--it is necessary constantly to improve providing the people with warm clothing and other commodities. Paramount significance attaches to the development of agriculture in the east. We are faced with the task of satisfying increasingly fully people's requirements for livestock products and vegetables through local production. An important step today on the path of its solution is exemplary preparation for spring sowing and the insuring of measures for safekeeping the future harvest.

The rapid transformation of the eastern regions is graphic testimony to the enormous advantages of the socialist system of economic management and the steady implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress plans. It is our party's economic policy in action. The tireless concern of the CPSU and Soviet state for the harmonious, comprehensive development of all regions of the country inspires Soviet people to new labor achievements and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

CSA ISSUES REPORT ON PROGRESS IN SPRING SOWING

LD191817Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sowing has now begun in all union republics. The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] today compiled its first summary on the progress of sowing.

By 17 April spring crops had been placed on 20.2 million hectares. The last few days have been warm and sunny in the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia. In higher elevations, the soil has thawed and the first sowing units have entered the fields. Sowing is now progressing in the southern part of the Moscow region. It is also being extended in the Baltic, the southern Urals and in a number of areas in western Siberia. A considerable area has been sown in the Far East, while work is now in full swing in the Ukraine, Moldavia and the Central Chernozem Zone. Mass sowing of intertilled crops, corn and sunflower is underway in the south of the country. On 1 million hectares, good shoots have appeared, and, as specialists are noting, there is sufficient moisture everywhere for their development.

Further Report

LD200816Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy report]

[Text] I now have in my hands a bulletin from the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR which has just been received. It is the first one this year. It contains data on the sowing. It began in Central Asia as long ago as January. In the Kuban, the first hectares were sown in February, and then cold and snowstorms returned. But since March, sowing has been proceeding at an increasing rate each day. Now the first half of the spring is finished, and 20 million hectares of fields had been sown by 17 April.

But in the remaining 1.5 months, the main part of the work remains to be done--various crops must be planted on over 100 million hectares of fields. During this period the sowing of the main food crop, wheat, will take place--in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan. Here, most careful study of the experience of southern regions is now taking place--experience of using the Ipatovo method in sowing. This has been practiced in the field by major sowing detachments. On the vast expanses of the eastern regions, this method should be even more effective. Here, where the main limiting factor on the harvest is moisture--there is never enough of it--the reduction of the sowing period will be of particular significance. This is one of the main advantages of the Ipatovo method.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS 18-19 APR

LD200646 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 18 April reports that in Kurskaya Oblast 100,000 hectares of early crops have been sown. Altogether a third of the total area has been sown. Sowing of early spring crops has started nearly 2 weeks earlier than usual on the fields of Mariyskaya ASSR in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Farms in Gorkovskaya Oblast have started sowing of early spring grain crops. Spring fieldwork has also started in the Upper Volga Region, and the fields of Kalininskaya Oblast.

The frontier of fieldwork has moved to the northern regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation. Sowing of early spring grain crops is being carried out by a number of farms in Ivanovskaya Oblast.

At 0700 GMT on 19 April the radio reports that more than half the area allocated to early spring crops in Volgogradskaya Oblast has already been sown, and that sowing has been completed in six rayons. Farmers are speedily preparing the soil for other spring crops too. At 0800 GMT the radio reports that fieldwork has begun in Saratovskaya Oblast. In 24 hours, 1 million hectares of fallow land, winter crop areas and perennial grassland have been harrowed. About 5 million hectares have to be prepared.

At 0905 GMT the radio carries a report by (Yuriy Alekseyevich Yudin), head of the Chief Inspectorate for the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, about preparations in the region. Organic fertilizer has been applied to 10.7 million tons, or 12 percent more than last year. Liming of acidic soils has gone better than last year as a whole but in many oblasts the rate is unsatisfactory, especially in Permskaya, Smolenskaya, Gorkiovskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts and in Udmurtiya. Fallow land has been prepared better this year, but as a whole 3.8 million hectares of land still has to be plowed in the zone. Machinery has been prepared better but not all tractors have been prepared in Kaluzhskaya, Kostromskaya, Vologodskaya and Arkhangeleskaya oblasts. At 0600 GMT the radio reports that sowing of spring crops is progressing in Kazakhstan: sowing in the southern areas of the republic has been finished. Spring wheat has been sown on more than 1 million hectares. At present, farmers in southern Kazakhstan are sowing cotton, corn, sunflowers and vegetables. In northern Kazakhstan, 60,000 tractors are helping with harrowing and water retention.

At 1130 GMT Aleksandr Ruvinskiy reports that sowing is in progress in all union republics, ending in Central Asia and just starting in the Baltic states. According to data received today from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, by the beginning of the week, spring crops covered an area of more than 20 million hectares in the country. In the south, late crops such as rice and soya are being sown, and in the center and the east spring and grain crops sowing is beginning.

Other correspondents report in that spring sowing is proceeding apace in Volgogradskaya Oblast, with 1,500 mechanized complexes at work. In the Don area 80,000 mechanizers are working, one in three of them a communist. Watering of irrigated lands has begun in the south of the country. There are now more than 16 million hectares of such land. A correspondent reports from the Severo-Krymskiy Canal where, at the 208-KM mark, the first Dzhankoy Pumping Station is located. The station is supplied with water from the Kakhovskoye Reservoir and sends it southeast and along the canal to Kerch. The first stage of the canal is operating and irrigates some 300,000 hectares in the Crimea and the Kherson area.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that farms in the south Non-Chernozem Zone are beginning to sow early crops, and in the northern zone the soil is being prepared. Rice is being sown in irrigated lands in the Kuban, Rostovskaya Oblast, and in the southern Ukraine. Mass sowing of corn is under way in Moldavia and the northern Caucasus. Cotton sowing is ending in Central Asia. Grass has ripened on irrigated lands in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, and many farms are making the first harvest. By the end of the year 4 to 5 harvests of lucerne will be obtained.

At 1400 GMT the radio reports that spring fieldwork has begun in Tuvinskaya ASSR. Agronomist Larionov says that the sowing area this year in the republic will be 375,000 hectares, of which approximately 25 percent will be irrigated. At 1530 GMT, the radio reports that the first 600,000 hectares have been sown to spring crops in Belorussia. Grain farmers are coping with complex conditions of unstable weather.

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